



# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE APPROVES U.S. NUCLEAR DEFENSE OF JAPAN

OW191159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday Japan would allow the United States to use nuclear weapons for the defense of Japan, if the country is faced with "annihilation" in an invasion. Nakasone made the statement during debate in the lower house Budget Committee on Japan's defense policy and the government's nonnuclear principles. The session was devoted to "general deliberation," which meant committee members were free to grill the government on all aspects of its policy.

In response to a question posed by Communist Masuhide Okazaki, Nakasone said it was "a matter of course" that Japan would not hesitate to allow the U.S. to retaliate for a military attack on Japan with nuclear weapons. "Would the Communist Party wish to see the Japanese nation annihilated in the face of invasion," Nakasone shot back when Okazaki retorted that the prime minister's stand contradicts the government's nonnuclear policy.

Okazaki also cast doubt on Nakasone's professed determination to uphold Japan's "three nonnuclear principles," contrasting New Zealand's stiff antinuclear policy with Tokyo's reluctance to check whether U.S. warships carry nuclear weapons during portcalls to Japan. New Zealand triggered cancellation of a naval exercise with the United States when the Labor government of Prime Minister David Lange rejected the visit of a U.S. destroyer unless Washington gave assurance the warship did not carry nuclear weapons. The U.S. Government refused to comply. "New Zealand is New Zealand, Japan is Japan," Nakasone said.

Elaborating on Nakasone's remarks, senior Foreign Ministry officials maintained, in a stock argument, that Japan's policy of forbidding nuclear weapons being brought to Japan has been fulfilled through the "prior consultation" system, under which Washington is to seek Tokyo's agreement to any introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan. Earlier in the session, Nakasone indicated that Japan might cooperate with the United States in research on the "star wars" outer space defense program, even if the system is nuclear based.

Nakasone argued that Japan's three nonnuclear principles do not apply outside Japan's territorial sovereignty. The so-called three nonnuclear principles commit Japan against the possession and manufacture of nuclear weapons, as well as against allowing other countries to bring nuclear weapons to the country. However, Nakasone told the Diet session President Ronald Reagan had assured him, during their January 2 meeting at Los Angeles, that the strategic defense initiative (SDI) defense system wars would be based on nonnuclear weapons.

FINANCE MINISTRY OUTLINES DEFENSE EXPENDITURE

OW151227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO -- Defense-related expenditures account for as much as 67 percent of the total amount of already pledged fiscal disbursements to be made from fiscal 1986 under contracts concluded and orders placed according to the government budgets for the preceding years, the Finance Ministry said Friday. The defense-related total is 2,305.8 billion yen (8.87 billion dollars), up 7.3 percent from the total pledged for fiscal 1985 and beyond, which was announced a year ago. Of this, 399.7 billion yen (1.54 billion dollars) is for construction of warships, according to ministry data submitted to the Diet (parliament).

Overall pledged disbursements for fiscal 1986, starting in April next year, and ensuing years, amount to 3,440.2 billion yen (13.2 billion dollars), up 1.3 percent from a year ago. Of the total, public works expenditures account for 830.5 billion yen (3.2 billion dollars). Other major items are expenditures for the promotion of education and science, energy-related measures and economic aid to foreign countries. An increase in pledged disbursements, which cannot be cut, detracts from the flexibility of government budgets.

#### PANEL REJECTS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE AMENDMENT

OW181213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 18 KYODO -- A ruling Liberal-Democratic Party panel Monday turned down a proposal to write safeguards into the Constitution against run-away military power in Japan. The suggestion came from Osamu Inaba, chairman of the LDP's Research Commission on Constitution, during a meeting of senior commission members at the party's Tokyo headquarters, LDP sources said.

The sources said Inaba, a former justice minister, proposed incorporating such safeguard provisions in the Constitution as specifically banning the dispatch of Japan's Self-Defense Forces for overseas missions and banning military conscription. Inaba also proposed writing Japan's non-nuclear policies into the Constitution.

Military draft and the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces abroad are currently banned by law, while the three non-nuclear principles -- against possessing and manufacturing nuclear weapons, or bringing them into the country -- have been part of established government policy. Inaba raised what was described as his "private" constitutional amendment proposal as a new "braking" mechanism to hold Japan's nation's Self-Defense Forces in rein.

There have been considerable debates at the Diet on the issue of setting new safeguards against run-away defense spending as the government admits that Japan's military spending could top 1 percent of the gross national product in the next fiscal year. The 1 percent barrier -- adopted by the government in 1976 -- has been viewed by many politicians both inside and outside the ruling party as a political mechanism to hold down defense spending in Japan which have been maintained below the target over the past decade. Many politicians, including those within the LDP, agree that the government should come up with other safeguards if the "1 percent" spending limit becomes untenable.

Inaba's constitutional safeguard proposal ran into the opposition of other senior members of Constitution Research Commission, who argued the existing constitutional guarantees, including provisions barring servicemen serving in the cabinet, are sufficient. There has been a considerable political current within the LDP to rewrite the Constitution, and one the ideas [as received] that has floated around is to remove, or water down, Article 9, which bans possession of "war potential" in Japan.

Politicians and constitutional scholars are divided whether Japan's Self-Defense Forces constitute "war potential," and during Monday's session, Joji Omura, a vice chairman of the commission and a former director general of the Defense Agency, argued that the provision should be removed and Japan's defense forces should be clearly recognized in the Constitution.

In opposing Inaba's suggestion to write the non-nuclear principles into the Constitution, members of the commission argued such a move be contradict [as received] Japan's basic security strategy of relying on the U.S. nuclear umbrella as deterrent against a nuclear attack.

U.S. IMPORT SURCHARGE MOVES CAUSE CONCERN

OW180933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 18 KYODO -- Concern is growing in Japanese Government circles over moves by some members of the U.S. Congress to impose an import surcharge to curb a snowballing trade deficit with Japan. Foreign Ministry sources, however, say the U.S. Administration is against the idea, so it will not receive serious consideration for the moment. But some government sources warn surcharges could be possible if the U.S. trade deficit were to continue to swell and its economy to swing into a recession.

A 10 percent import surcharge was abruptly imposed in August 1971 by the Nixon administration as part of a dollar-defense program. The U.S. trade act authorizes the President to introduce a 10-15 percent surcharge for a maximum 150-day period to cope with a serious payments imbalance or a sharp depreciation of the dollar. Based on imports worth 341.2 billion dollars in 1984, a 10 percent surcharge would bring in additional revenue of 34.1 billion dollars, and would help reduce the trade deficit by discouraging imports. But it could be a double-edged sword, boosting import prices and triggering inflation. Furthermore, efforts to control inflation through higher interest rates would prop up the dollar in exchange markets and give imported products a competitive advantage, again spurring imports.

In the U.S. Congress, Sen. John Danforth has initiated a study on the advisability of an import surcharge, but Japanese Government sources say they doubt the study will come up with objective conclusions. Given moves in some American quarters to seek legislation calling for an surcharge directed at Japan, the Foreign Ministry sources warned the U.S. could use this threat to pressure Tokyo to open its markets.

CREWMAN KILLED IN PERSIAN GULF SHIP ATTACK

OW191009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO -- A Japanese crewman was killed when a Japanese-manned container ship was attacked with missiles by a bomber which appeared to be Iranian in the Persian Gulf Monday, the Transport Ministry said Tuesday. The ship was the Kuwaiti-registered Al-Manakh, crewed by 25 Japanese, all employees of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd., one of the largest Japanese shipping companies. An official of United Arab Shipping Co., the owner of the Al-Manakh, said in Tokyo the 32,534-ton ship was hit by five missiles.

Quoting reports reaching Tokyo, Transport Ministry officials identified the dead man as Kenichi Fujimura, 49, chief oiler of the crew. Two other Japanese seamen were reported injured. The Al-Manakh was raided around 3:35 p.m. Monday (9:35 p.m. Japan time) and went up in flames on the sea about 140 kilometers north of the United Arab Emirates, the officials said. The ship was en route from Bahrain to Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates.

According to reports, the fire triggered by the air attack was put under control hours later and the ship arrived at Dubai Port at around 8 a.m. Tuesday (2 p.m. Japan time). Further details about the incident were unknown as communications facilities aboard the ship had been apparently destroyed, the ministry officials said.

It was the first time that Japanese seamen were killed or injured in the Persian Gulf, they said.

Captain Mitsuru Sasaki of the Japanese tanker Takayama Maru, which passed by some 5.5 kilometers away from the scene four and half hours later, said three ships encircled the Al-Manakh and discharged the water. Sasaki, reached by KYODO through telephone, said smoke was seen trailing, but there was no sign of oil leakage.

The Al-Manakh is owned by the United Arab Shipping Co., a joint firm among interests of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain. Officials of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines said the Japanese crew members were loaned to the Kuwaiti owner company -- a common practice for Japanese shipping lines as a step to cope with their "surplus" personnel. As of October last year, some 3,900 Japanese seamen were working on 157 ships registered in foreign countries under the system, according to the Transport Ministry.

#### ABE HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY

OW190811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union are witnessing signs of an improvement in their relations, outgoing Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov said Tuesday. Tokyo-Moscow relations "are in the process of an expansion in the right direction," he said during an unusual luncheon Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe hosted for the outgoing Russian envoy. A Foreign Ministry official said he had no recollection of a Japanese foreign minister arranging such an informal luncheon for an outgoing Soviet ambassador.

Abe, commending Pavlov on his diplomatic service in Tokyo since April, 1982, emphasized the need for expanding dialogue between the two countries, the ministry official added. Pavlov will leave Tokyo next Tuesday to take up an unspecified key post in Moscow, according to a Japanese ministry source. His successor, Petr Abrasimov, will arrive in Japan March 1.

The source said Abe and Pavlov did not discuss the shooting down in 1983 of a Korean Airlines jetliner by Russian military aircraft, one of the major sources of friction between the two neighboring countries. But Tokyo and Moscow overcame that crisis and have moved since then to improve their relations through a series of consultations over the United Nations, the Iran-Iraq war and two-way trade. Also attending the luncheon at the Iikura guest house were Pavlov's wife Valentina, L. Chizhov, minister-counsellor and the Soviet Embassy's No 2 man, and Viktor Spandaryan, trade representative of the Soviet Union in Japan.

#### PRC GROUP ARRIVES TO SEARCH FOR FAMILIES

OW180634 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 KYODO -- Another group of 45 Japanese war displaced people arrived here from Beijing Monday on a two-week program to search for their relatives. They are 22 men and 23 women from the cities of Beijing and Tianjin, Provinces of Hebei, Shandong and Heilongjiang, and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous region. Meanwhile, the 19 men and 26 women from Jilin Province who make up the first half of the seventh such group to visit Japan are continuing efforts to find relatives from whom they were separated in northeast China amid the chaos that accompanied the end of World War II.

Of the first 45, 13 have been reunited with Japanese relatives. The first half of the group is to return to China on February 25, and the rest on March 3. The exact number of so-called "Japanese war orphans left behind in China" is not known. Between 1981 and 1984, 352 such people in six groups visited Japan under a government program, and 204 found kin.

SOUTH KOREAN ARMY PRIVATE DEFECTS TO NORTH

SK190830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA) -- Na Il-yong (21), a private first class of the 9th company, 3rd battalion, 65th regiment, 21st division of the South Korean puppet army, crossed the military demarcation line in the eastern sector of the front and came over to the northern half of the DPRK, carrying with him a weapon and combat outfit at around 8 hours 20 minutes, February 19, at a time when longing for the northern half of the DPRK was growing ever stronger among the South Korean puppet army soldiers.

He said he had long been disillusioned about the anti-popular social system of South Korea and came over to the North, unable to repress his resentment against the puppet clique engrossed in the frantic new war provocation moves and endure any longer the disgusting service in the puppet army. He is now under war protection by our organ concerned.

ESSAY STRESSES UNITY OF PEOPLE, TRUST IN WPK

SK160916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 14 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 15 February essay: "Unity as One"]

[Excerpts] Unity as one. In this short phrase we find the noble aspirations and ideology for unity and the features of the WPK which has gloriously realized this unity. The great WPK has consistently inherited the glorious tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle and the chuche tradition, assuring our people of a future of communism. Under the sacred cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, the WPK has been ever-victorious, creating numerous miracles and exploits, and crushing at every step the maneuvers of all class enemies and imperialists. It is the greatest pride of our nation and the greatest happiness of our people to have the great and strong WPK.

What makes the WPK demonstrate such an indestructible might as a powerful party which is our glory, dignity, and happiness? It is none other than unity as one. This unity as one came into being for the first time when the young Korean communists were firmly united with one mind and will, upholding in the center of this unity the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people came to have for the first time in their several-thousand-year history. This unity reached its highest level when the leader and the people were firmly tied in faith and fidelity and when the entire party membership, all the people, and the entire Army became one in mind and will. Because of this great unity which is universally unparalleled, our revolution was pioneered, our party came to have ever-victorious might, and an eternally bright future shines for our fatherland and nation.

In spite of worldwide economic setbacks and crises, we maintained a high speed of economic development, and under the harsh influence of the cold front, we fluttered the victorious banner of attaining the 10 million-ton grain height, and we are marching vigorously, effecting new upsurges in the struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets of the eighties. Here we have experienced with great emotion the great heart-beat of our party unity and that of the revolutionary ranks that are firmly united as one, burning with passion for the party's idea, determination, and will.

Today, the land of Nakwon, which received a working guidance from the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il last October, is burning hot and brisk.

Here a great struggle to manufacture the oxygen separator -- which demonstrates the might of our modern machinery industry -- is being waged, and the flame of a collective innovative movement to accelerate the manufacture of a newly designed high-performance well digger is burning vigorously.

What makes the land of Nakwon move with such brisk activity today, and what makes the people of Nakwon dash forward so boldly to occupy the high fortress of modern industrial technology? Comrade Ho Chun-hak, a labor hero who is one of the 10 party members of Nakwon, says: We were inspired to unite ourselves as one by the warm remarks of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who said: "We believed in the working class of Nakwon machinery plant even during the arduous postwar period. Furthermore, we still do." With this strength of unity as one, we are carrying out daily the honorable party task with the entire plant united and the entire land of Nakwon launching into it as was done when the first water pump was produced after the war.

Unity as one, in which we are united -- work teams, work places, plants -- upholding the party's instructions as a supreme goal and absolute standard and the determination to carry them out at all costs, is the strength of Nakwon where new miracles and exploits are continuously being created.

Unity as one, in which all party cells are united and all units and posts throughout the country, including departments at various levels of the central government, work teams, and people's neighborhood units, are united and are marching in one breath, heartbeat, and step -- this is the might of the WPK which models the whole society on the chuche idea with the spirit of battle speed and innovation.

In unity as one, the more difficult and complicated the tasks, situation, and obstacles with which we are confronted the more the entire party membership, all the people, and the entire army are firmly allied around the party with one mind and will, demonstrating unmatched unity; changing overnight 1,000-year-old customs, methods, and lifestyle if it is the will and desire of the party; and boldly effecting innovations, thus undergoing a complete change. When and where in the world has one seen such unity?

Our unity as one has been realized for the first time in history because the will of our glorious party center to bring the chuche revolutionary cause to completion is great and because the will of our ranks to follow the party's will forever and to carry out revolution following the party to the end is endlessly pure and firm. This enabled our revolution and construction to effect a great upturn, opening an eternally bright future for our fatherland and people.

Our unity as one is the truest and firmest unity in the world in which millions and tens of millions of people become one mind and will, upholding the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution with faith and fidelity. Unity is becoming as one with the minds of the people united as one, and such a uniting of minds becomes most sincere and firm when it is based on faith and fidelity. For true unity, the ideology and will to carry out revolution must be the same, and minds must be united, bound by faith and fidelity. The most difficult thing in the world is uniting the minds of people as one, and the strongest thing in the world is the result of uniting the people's minds.

The merging of water drops in the world of nature is based on simple reason and is an easy thing, but uniting into one the minds of people, who have ideology and blood, is not based on simple reason and is far from a simple task. Therefore, it is said that unity is difficult and strong.

People's minds cannot be bought with any power and sense of duty, nor united by any interests or money. Hence it is said that comradeship cannot be bought with a thousand pounds of gold. Then, what is the principle and secret of unity as one in which thousands and tens of thousands of people become of one mind and will?

A sunflower follows only the sun, whether it blooms eastward or westward, because its nature is such that it cannot live or exist without the sun's rays. Only the trust that arises from fascination with a greatness to which one can entirely entrust one's destiny and future can buy people's minds, and only when there is such a greatness and united minds believing in it can the minds of thousands and tens of thousands of people be united as one. Such greatness is the greatness of the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution, and such united minds are firm faith and warm fidelity to the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution, the only core of unity and cohesion.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The unity and cohesion of our party are based on the endless respect of all the party members for and absolute trust in the party and the leader.

Our single-minded unity is the great unity and cohesion of following only our leader [yongdoja] and being in accord with our leader [yongdoja] at any time and any place on the basis of firm conviction in the greatness of the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution. Our people are possessed with the brilliant wisdom that always brightly indicates the future path to victory, the benevolent care that gives strength and guidance when in need, and the boundlessly benevolent bosom that brings into bloom the genuine enviable life for a myriad of people and takes warm care of the people.

The more we are placed in the great bosom of our leader and party the more we desire to be placed there, and we are delighted that there are only victory and glory when we place trust in and follow [the leader and party] not based on any sense of duty or on the conclusion of any logical thinking but on the conviction acquired from our own direct experiences. The boundless greatness of our leader and party is unprecedented in the world of revolution and in the history of the struggle to pioneer the fate of people. Such a great bosom and greatness is giving birth to great singleminded unity by charming a myriad of people and uniting the minds of a myriad of people as one.

The single-minded unity of always being in accord with the party lies in the hearts of the people who keep in their minds their conviction in the great leader [yongdoja], regarding such a conviction as their own fate. The aspects of the world are diverse, as are the trends of thought. History shows that genuine unity and victory have always rested with those people who have sorted out only the voice of the truth from among various voices reflecting various trends of thoughts and opinions and have placed absolute trust in such a voice. Those who have a deep conviction in their party hear only the voice of their party among various voices and firmly unite around the party at any time and any place.

Conviction in one's leader [yongdoja] and one's sense of duty enable people who have united on the road of revolution to overcome ordeals and to more firmly unite despite difficulties. Historically, those who are burned with a sense of duty were always able to unite; and those who were able to unite always valued the sense of duty. Both unity and disunion alike depend upon this. It is necessary to fulfill the sense of duty for the sake of unity; and to maintain unity for the sake of the sense of duty.

Today, our party and the ranks of revolution are filled with a warm and pure single-mindedness, the boundlessly pure and noble revolutionary sense of duty between the leader [suryong] and the warriors and between the leader [yongdoja] and the people. Because of this single-mindedness, we are more firmly united with each passing day.

Because of such boundlessly pure single-mindedness, which is beyond comparison with anything in the world -- a single-mindedness unprecedented in human history which started from cooperation and unity, and unprecedented in the history of revolutionary struggle which started from unity -- our party and the ranks of the revolution have come to be in accord. Because of such single-minded unity which cannot be destroyed, smashed, or removed, our party is manifestly displaying its invincible dignified appearance as the organizer and guide of all victories of our people. [music interposed]

Single-minded unity is the everlasting banner of the WPK which is consummating the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to the end. Yesterday, today, and tomorrow, the banner of the WPK, which is guiding this era -- the most glorious and rewarding era in which the whole society is being modeled on the *chuche* idea -- is single-minded unity. The noble will of our revolutionary ranks is the rock-solid determination to carry out the revolution to the end, eternally upholding such a banner of single-minded unity.

A while ago, unprecedented grand marches were carried out throughout the country celebrating the 60th anniversary of the "A Thousand-ri Road for Liberation" traversed by the great leader. Ten thousand people participated in the torch-bearing march with torches burning effusively in the nocturnal sky of the capital city of Pyongyang. Such marches displayed grandly and meaningfully such a noble will and such a rock-solid determination, overbrimming our party and the ranks of the revolution. Old anti-Japanese fighters who fought in northern Manchuria and old party members who cut through clouds of fire along the Nakdong River raised their voices in shouting the need to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, generation after generation, under the leadership of the party, holding high their torches shoulder-to-shoulder with the third and forth generations of our revolution. They continued their torch-bearing march via the historical Arch of Triumph to Kim Il-song Plaza. Those marches were grand marches of single-minded unity which displayed the indomitable will and mettle of our party and the ranks of the revolution which are determined to carry out revolution to the end forever in accord, following the great leader and our glorious party along the 10 million-ri road, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer who started the revolution.

A white-haired old anti-Japanese fighter who participated in that torch-bearing march together with the third and fourth generations of our revolution said: When we left the Paektu forest, holding in high esteem the great general, we were only a very few in number. But, today 1 million or 10 million people have gathered in accord around our party center. How great and proud this is! The wish and conviction of all of us are to defend such unity with our lives. Then, who dares to confront this unity?

The determination to defend our single-minded unity with our lives and firmly consolidate it forever for the consummation of our sacred revolutionary cause is the firm resolve, indomitable will, and the burning determination of our party and our ranks of the revolution. Where there is unity, there is revolution; where unity is defended, there is the consummation of the revolutionary cause. Defending unity means defending its purity and means defending the single-minded loyalty of only knowing one center and following only one center.

The great party center is the personification of all of our fate, wishes, and beautiful ideals.

He is the great standardbearer of the revolution who is leading, with conviction, our people to the consummation of the chuche cause, upholding the red banner of the revolution. The old generations, and the second, third, and fourth generations of our revolution have concerted their minds, and the party, the people, and the Army have achieved perfect harmony in a single-minded loyalty of sharing views and fate with the party forever, upholding only our party center of any time and place. The upper and lower echelons -- ranging from the party Central Committee to several thousands or several tens of thousands of party cells, all guard posts, and all units of our revolution -- have formed one powerful unified body of accord.

Today, our party members and working people are very warmly burning with the single-mindedness to value and defend to the end such a great single-minded unity as ours, regarding it as their own life, which is our greater pride, happiness, and dignity. The road of revolution which we have traversed has been long. So is the road of revolution which we have to traverse. We should surely reunify the divided fatherland and build a communist paradise in this land by carrying out revolution to the end.

What is precious for us is the revolution. What is precious for us is the revolution which our patriots pioneered, shedding blood, and which saved our fate and opened the vista for our nation. No matter how long and rugged the future road of the revolution may be, we can never lower the red flag of revolution which the anti-Japanese fighters upheld with blood and our party has gloriously defended.

The glorious party center is our brilliant beacon. Let us unite with single-mindedness, consolidating our conviction in the party. The glorious party center is our great conscience. Let us unite with single-mindedness, warmly keeping in our hearts our sense of duty toward the party. The glorious party center is our brilliant future. Let us unite with single-mindedness, foreseeing a bright tomorrow. This is the voice from our hearts and is the immortal banner forcefully flying over the head of our party and the ranks of revolution.

Time is bound to flow like water. Everything in the world is bound to change. But, no matter how time may pass and the times may change, we will adhere to our noble single-mindedness unity, regarding it as the lifeline of revolution and the everlasting banner of the party. We will consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end on this road.

#### CHONGNYON COMMITTEE FETES KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY

SK170900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 15 (KNS-KCNA) -- The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) arranged a grand banquet at the "Keio Plaza" Hotel in Tokyo on the evening of February 14 in celebration of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Placed in the banquet hall was a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Present there were socialist members of the House of Representatives including Masahiro Yamamoto, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Komei members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, Hideo Ten, former representative of the Social Democratic Federation and member of the House of Councillors, and other dietmen from different political parties of Japan, personages of all circles and diplomatic envoys of over 40 countries in Japan, over 700 in all.

Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Han Tok-su made a speech at the banquet.

Today the Korean people regard it as a great national pride, the highest honour to hold the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il together in high esteem and celebrate the birthday of the dear leader as the greatest national holiday, he said, and went on: With his unexcelled extraordinary intelligence and art of leadership the dear leader, carrying forward the lofty intentions of the great leader, is leading the Korean people along the road of victory and glory to perform great revolutionary feats for the era and mankind. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung and the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

#### KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED FOR IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVES

SK180402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA) -- Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published the historic work "On Further Improving People's Living" on February 16 last year. Upon receiving his work, the working people of our country have registered many successes in their efforts to improve the people's living in the past one year.

The 10 million ton target of grain was hit last year in agriculture to heighten the people's living standards and have more reserves in grain. The fishermen across the country fulfilled their fishing plan for the first half year on February 14 this year and markedly increased the production of processed fishes including frozen fishes. In light industry the output of knit wear increased 15 percent above the previous year and that of light industrial goods including cooking oil and shoes grew.

By the end of January this year, in various domains of the national economy, the number of the daily necessities workshops and workteams, the home and sideline workteams had risen to more than 30,800 and the output of daily necessities last year was 1.3 times that in the previous year. Last year the number of the service centres increased by more than 700, shops were arranged to suit the modern aesthetic tastes and the supply of goods on orders improved.

Under the care of the party, an instant rice factory made its appearance in Pyongyang and began production. Modern apartment houses of 15, 20, 30 and 40 stories have been built in Pyongyang and other cities and houses for tens of thousands of households built in county-seats and rural villages. Last year our people created more reserves for improving people's living, though they sent relief goods including 50,000 sok of rice and 500,000 metres of fabrics to the South Korean flood-victims.

#### RADIO DENOUNCES CHON'S CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK191324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] According to a radio news report from Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, after conducting the puppet parliamentary elections using the rigged and fraudulent methods, conducted a cabinet reshuffle yesterday, changing the puppet prime minister and 14 ministers. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan appointed the director of the National Security Planning Agency [NSP] to the post of the puppet prime minister; the director general of the Chongwadae Presidential Security Forces to the post of director of the NSP; and the chairman of the DJP Policy-Making Committee to the post of minister of the puppet home ministry.

Thus, he deployed, on a large-scale, his minions, who were placed at central posts of the fascist suppressive system -- such as Chongwadae, the NSP, and the DJP -- in pivotal, important posts in the puppet government through the latest cabinet reshuffle. This fact shows that the puppet traitor has proceeded in a more blatant manner to further intensify fascist terrorist rule and lay foundations for long-term power, challenging the demands of the people for democratization and the demands of the broad off-stage opposition forces for the peaceful transfer of power.

#### KIM YONG-SAM DEMANDS CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK190342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, demanded the revision of the present "constitution" for a direct "election" of the "president", according to a report of radio Voice of America. Unless the "president" is elected by direct votes of the electors, a peaceful change of "power" is impossible in South Korea, he said. He declared this when he was interviewed by the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN on February 17.

#### U.S. REMARKS ON SOUTH ELECTION SAID 'DISTORTION'

SK160242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0954 GMT 14 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 14 February commentary: "Defilement of Democracy"]

[Text] According to a foreign press report, a U.S. White House spokesman, commenting on the puppet national assembly election of South Korea, described the election as an affirmative step for democracy. This is shameless piffle deliberately distorting fact. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's rule is not only a vicious military, fascist, terrorist rule thoroughly obliterating and fabricating democracy, but is also a heinous dictatorial rule brutally suppressing democracy. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan himself has emerged as the boss of the puppets and as a rare murderer and fascist tyrant. A democratic election cannot be contemplated under the rule of puppet Chon Tu-hwan. Such are the facts.

The puppet national assembly election conducted this time was rigged under conditions in which even the elementary democratic rights of the people were muzzled. During the campaign, the people's struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rule and their demands for democracy were the target of merciless repression, and the DJP, the private political party of puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, was monopolizing everything under the protection of organs of power and government power.

Numerous politicians who were regarded as members of the parties opposing the puppets were deprived of their freedom to vote and suffered merciless persecution. Voting was held in a terror-ridden atmosphere of armed police blackmail and shuddering watch of secret agents. The voters were also threatened by the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise. Ballot-buying operations by the DJP gangsters were not uncommon. This being the situation, how can we find in this an atmosphere for fair elections and a trace of democracy?

The U.S. claim that this election farce was an affirmative step for democracy is an intolerable insult and challenge to democracy. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to embellish and defend the puppet national assembly election by distorting fact.

Lurking in this is their sinister aim. In other words, they intend to justify their colonial puppet rule over South Korea and their policy of turning it into a military base, to invent a pretext for long-term office of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and to justify the hosting of international functions in South Korea. At the same time, they intend, for the present, to defend traitor Chon Tu-hwan, with his U.S. junket expected shortly, and to thoroughly utilize him as their stooge by driving him to the road of treachery and treason.

The puppet clique's brutal violence on and house arrest of democratic personage Kim Tae-chung, who returned to the country on the eve of the puppet national assembly election, is additional clear evidence of the situation in South Korea today, where democracy has been trampled underfoot and fascism and repression are rampant.

The U.S. secretary of state has said that this situation was created due to misunderstanding. It is clear to everyone that such a remark by the U.S. secretary of state was a deceptive trick to gloss over the facts. The people of the world clearly know that the United States is the very one that has strangled democracy in South Korea. The military fascist rule in South Korea will only expedite the crisis in the U.S. imperialists' rule over South Korea.

#### U.S., SOUTH STAGE WINTER AERIAL MOBILE EXERCISE

SK180010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0001 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique staged a provocative joint winter aerial mobile exercise as part of the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal in the central sector of the front on February 16, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The frantic exercise resembling a real war involved Air Force units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army and a large amount of military equipment and forces. The mobile exercise simulating northward invasion staged in the area near the military demarcation line showed that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique were the very ones heightening tension on the Korean peninsula and the sworn enemy against peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

#### SEOUL TO WAGE CIVILIAN DEFENSE DRILLS 25 FEB

SK190031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2329 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA) -- The military fascist clique was reported to have decided to stage "civilian defence drills" throughout South Korea on February 25, according to a report. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is going to stage another war rehearsal while frantically carrying on the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises with the U.S. imperialists. This is aimed at inciting war fever against the North and diverting elsewhere the attention of the people discontented with the clique.

#### FRIENDSHIP FILM SHOWN IN EMBASSY IN BEIJING

SK160357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing February 13 (KCNA) -- A film show and cocktail party were arranged at the Korean Embassy in Beijing on February 13.

Invited there were Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of the foreign economic relations and trade, Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, Yu Lei, vice-minister of public security, and other Chinese personages concerned.

The attendants saw the Korean documentary film "Korea-China Friendship Blooming With Each Passing Day." On February 11, the Korean Embassy in Beijing arranged a film show and cocktail party for foreign diplomatic corps in China.

#### SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS WITH REPORTERS

SK170908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the USSR headed by Secretary of its Central Committee A. Djuganov met with reporters in Pyongyang on February 15. Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang.

Head of the delegation A. Djuganov spoke at the press conference. He pointed first to the daily strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the youth organisations and young people of the two countries.

Touching upon the international situation, he noted that today the international situation is being further aggravated due to the new war moves of the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies. The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are aimed to expand the U.S. military capacity and hasten war preparations in South Korea, he declared. The Soviet youth, he said, express firm support and solidarity for the Korean people and youth in their just struggle.

Introducing the 12th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in the Soviet Union this year, he noted that the festival would contribute to strengthening the friendship and unity of the world progressive youth and students. He answered questions raised by reporters.

#### KPA MEETING MARKS SOVIET ARMY FOUNDING DAY

SK190017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2349 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting took place on February 18 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were N. Shubnikov, ambassador, and Gennadi Bulanov, military attache, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting.

#### KAPITSA ATTENDS FILM SHOW IN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

SK160401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 (KCNA) -- A film show and cocktail party were arranged at the Korean Embassy in Moscow on February 12.

Invited there were M. Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, V.V. Belitski, vice-minister of Maritime Fleet, and officials of the party and power bodies, social organisations and press organs. They saw the Korean feature film "Notes of a War Correspondent."

Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and M. Kapitsa made toasts at the cocktail party. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

#### KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

SK160429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 16 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on February 15. The message reads:

I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency upon your reelection as president of the Syrian Arab Republic on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The good results of the national referendum held in your country this time show that the Syrian people deeply respect and trust you and are filled with a firm determination to keep up their vigorous struggle for the country's independent development and territorial integrity against imperialism and Zionism, under your correct leadership.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle for independence against imperialism, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you new success in your responsible work.

#### KIM YONG-NAM HOSTS RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATS

SK160423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 16 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on February 15 for diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang. Invited there were foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam made a speech at the reception. Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski, dean of the diplomatic corps, spoke next. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of party and state leaders of the countries represented by diplomatic envoys.

REPORTAGE ON 18 FEB GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

## Chon Chairs Cabinet Session

SK190126 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday ordered the cabinet to make efforts to fulfill election campaign promises in cooperation with the ruling Democratic Justice Party. He said such efforts should be made by setting priority on implementation. The president instructed that the minister of state for political affairs report periodically on such implementation.

During a special cabinet session at Chongwadae, Chon also ordered the cabinet to invoke laws to deal sternly with any elements detrimental to political and social stability. He warned that since the election is over, social discipline may become lax. The president presided over the one-hour meeting that began at 9:30 a.m.

The election was held in a free, peaceful and orderly atmosphere last week, President Chon noted. He told the cabinet to reflect on the government's policy views as expressed during the campaign if they are regarded as conducive to national development.

Saying that various provocations by North Korea are expected after the election, Chon stressed the strengthening of the nation's security posture. He told the cabinet to take thorough precautionary measures against possible provocations, adding that North Korea may attempt to infiltrate armed agents in late spring and summer and may even try to scuttle the 1986 Asian Games.

He said the government should heed warnings by strategic experts, noting recent security assessments by U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. John Wickham and Robert O'Neil, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Wickham reportedly said North Korea has built up military strength in its forward area near the Demilitarized Zone, threatening to destabilize the Korea peninsula. O'Neil was quoted by a report as saying the peninsula will face one of the greatest security threats in 1986. The cabinet was instructed to continue to stabilize commodity prices in cooperation with consumers and prevent property speculation. President Chon received reports from Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of the Economic Planning Board Sin Pyong-hyon and other ministers on major pending issues.

The president said Folklore Day tomorrow should be observed not as a wasteful and undisciplined holiday but as a day for promoting filial piety.

## Members Tender Resignations

SK180622 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] It has been learned that the cabinet members tendered their resignations en masse after the cabinet meeting ended at Chongwadae this morning. Thus, it seems that a cabinet reshuffle will be conducted soon.

A government source said: I understand that after the cabinet meeting ended at Chongwadae today, the Government Administration Ministry began collecting the resignations of the cabinet members, who tendered their resignations en masse. He predicted that in view of such a step, a cabinet reshuffle will be conducted soon.

As the rumor of an imminent cabinet reshuffle spread, those at government offices, including the prime minister's office, showed particular interest in the appointment of the next prime minister. They exchanged opinions on the direction of future state affairs and so forth.

#### New Cabinet Announced

SK181053 Seoul YONHAP in English 1029 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's new cabinet line-up is as follows:

Acting Prime Minister	No Sin-yong (new)
Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister	Sin Pyong-hyon (retained)
Foreign Minister	Yi Won-kyong (retained)
Home Affairs Minister	Chong Sok-mo (new)
Finance Minister	Kim Man-che (retained)
Justice Minister	Kim Sok-hwi (new)
Defense Minister	Yun Song-min (retained)
Education Minister	Son Chae-sok (new)
Sports Minister	Yi Yong-ho (retained)
Agriculture and Fisheries Minister	Hwang In-song (new)
Trade and Industry Minister	Kum Chin-ho (retained)
Energy and Resources Minister	Choe Tong-kyu (retained)
Construction Minister	Kim Song-pae (retained)
Health and Social Affairs Minister	Yi Hae-won (new)
Labor Minister	Cho Chol-kwon (new)
Transportation Minister	Son Su-ik (retained)
Communications Minister	Yi Cha-hon (new)
Culture and Information Minister	Yi Won-hong (new)
Government Administration Minister	Pak Se-chik (new)
Science and Technology Minister	Kim Song-chin (new)
National Unification Minister	Yi Se-ki (new)
First State Minister for Political Affairs	Chong Chae-chol (new)
Legislative Administration Agency Administrator	Kim Yong-kyun (retained)
Veterans Administration Agency Administrator	(vacant)
Director of the Agency of National Security Planning	Chang Se-tong (new)
Public Prosecutor General	So Tong-kwon (new)

#### Government Changes Analyzed

SK190621 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP) -- In anticipation of dramatic changes in the nation's political climate following the emergence of the New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) as the new leading opposition force in the Feb. 12 general elections, President Chon Tu-hwan injected political flexibility into his government by conducting the largest cabinet reshuffle in his four years of office.

The post-election shakeup, which was the 14th since Chon took control of the government in 1980, clearly showed its political nature with the massive recruitment of ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lawmakers, all reelected in the parliamentary elections last week, as well as the retention of all economic ministers, except for the agriculture and fisheries minister.

The six DJP lawmakers who entered the cabinet in the reshuffle accounted for almost half of the 13 ministers affected. Six is the largest number of lawmakers participating in the administration since the birth of the Fifth Republic in 1981.

The sweeping reshuffle featured new faces in 13 out of 24 cabinet slots, including former National Security Planning Agency Director No Sin-Yong as new prime minister, replacing Chin Ui-chong.

The 55-year-old former career diplomat was appointed foreign minister in Chon's first cabinet (September 1980). No moved to the Agency for National Security Planning as director in June of 1982 after serving as the nation's top diplomat for 21 months. No has been credited with refined diplomatic and administrative skills, which enabled him to successfully manage the state intelligence affairs so as to provide solid support for the institution of the Fifth Republic. No is expected to show flexibility in dealing with post-election political developments, which bear signs of rough sailing with the surge of the hawkish NDP.

No has been a devout supporter of Chon's open-door and liberalization policies and an influential member of the Chon administration in a series of political reconciliatory measures, including the reinstatement of former politicians banned from politics by a 1980 special law and the release and reinstatement of jailed students, as well as the guarantee of a free atmosphere for the election speech rallies held prior to the Feb. 12 general elections.

The unprecedentedly large number of government party lawmakers' entering the cabinet, twice the number of the previous one, will greatly strengthen the cooperative relations between the administration and the party, lending great weight to political voices. Furthermore, four out of the six DJP lawmakers ran in the general elections to get a firsthand idea of what people want for the government and the ruling party.

Noteworthy are the appointments of DJP lawmakers to the posts of home minister and agriculture and fisheries minister, a move previously not made in the Fifth Republic. New Home Minister Chong Sok-mo, the DJP's chief policy maker who was an orthodox official specializing in internal affairs while serving as director general of the national police and governor of both Kangwon and South Chungchong Provinces, is expected to play an important role in the implementation of the local autonomy system scheduled for the first half of 1987.

President Chon's aim of consolidating political and social stability in the latter half of his tenure was also well-reflected in the reshuffle with the appointment to major posts of figures close to him. Chon's top secret service agent, Chang Se-tong, who has been with Chon ever since their days together in the military, was named director of the Agency for National Security Planning.

What drew particular attention was the appointment of senior Presidential Secretary for Education and Culture Son Chae-sok to the post of education minister, a difficult spot due to the necessity of dealing with chronic campus disturbances. In addition, the fact that new Government Administration Minister Pak Sae-chik was the only former military officer to join the new cabinet strongly demonstrated Chon's intention to shed the image of military domination in his administration, one of the outstanding issues in the general elections.

#### No To Exert Great Influence

SK190137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The extensive cabinet reshuffle yesterday is interpreted as showing President Chon Tu-hwan's resolve to breathe fresh air into the government by meeting popular demands for stability and reforms manifested in last week's National Assembly election.

The interpretation may be justified by the fact that No Sin-yong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), was tapped as prime minister and that six lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) were included in the new cabinet. No is expected to cope effectively with political developments following the parliamentary election, in that he held the influential post of director of the NSP. He is also said to be capable of handling the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula well, because he once served as minister of foreign affairs.

The inclusion of six DJP lawmakers in the new cabinet means that President Chon who heads the DJP sought to reflect popular expectations for stability and reform in state administration by promoting cooperation between the government and the ruling party.

The new cabinet is also marked by the retention of all the economic ministers except the minister of agriculture and fisheries. This may be construed as President Chon's conviction that consistency should be maintained in the nation's economic policy.

The replacement of the minister of home affairs, the minister of justice and the minister of culture and information seems to be a kind of censure, because the three ministers were directly concerned with the Assembly election. In the general election, the ruling DJP retained a solid majority but suffered humiliation in Seoul, Pusan and Taegu.

Commenting on the election result Thursday, the president said the government will positively reflect in its policies various constructive demands pronounced in the election process. Popular interest is, therefore, drawn to how acting Prime Minister No will head the new cabinet.

Unlike his predecessors -- Yu Chang-sun, Kim Sang-hyop and Chin Yi-chong -- No is expected to exercise great influence in realizing reforms. The expectation is based on the fact that while he served as NSP director, he engineered a series of conciliatory measures including the recent release of imprisoned student activists. He is also said to have played an instrumental role in guaranteeing a free atmosphere in the election campaign period during which opposition candidates launched severe criticism against the government and the DJP.

Political observers say moderation and reasonableness will form the backbone of the policy of the No cabinet. Moreover, the six DJP lawmakers included in the No cabinet are also said to opt for reasoning rather than confrontation. This means that the government and the DJP will make concerted efforts in seeking dialogue politics with the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). The NKDP pledged yesterday to commit itself to struggling for restoration of democracy.

#### Chon Addresses New Ministers

SK190850 Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan urged acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other newly-appointed cabinet members Tuesday to do their best in dealing with state affairs by showing an exemplary patriotism and a sense of responsibility.

The chief executive presented letters of appointment to No, 12 cabinet ministers and Agency for National Security Planning Director Chang Se-tong at Chongwadae and asked them to "closely cooperate (together) in executing business so that the people may not be dissatisfied with the government."

Chon noted that it was a "blot in the nation's political history" that government power has not been transferred peacefully since the nation's liberation from Japanese rule in 1945. He said that this was partly because past government leaders handled state issues "easily and arbitrarily."

#### No Promises Freer Society

SK190840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP) -- New acting Prime Minister NO Sin-yong said Tuesday that he will try to create a "freer and more vital" society by allowing democracy to take root firmly and by continuing to expand autonomy and open-door policies in each sector of the society.

In his inauguration speech, No said he will guarantee fair and equal opportunity for all people so that they can achieve development corresponding to their abilities and efforts. To this end, No said that he will respect creativity and diversity.

No said that the nation should defend itself against the persisting threat from North Korea in order to further consolidate economic stability for continued growth. He added that the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul and both potential turning points in the nation's history, should be successfully hosted and that the reunification of the fatherland should be achieved as soon as possible.

No said that the government will be responsive to the people's criticism humbly and will try its best to be an "honest, working and credible government."

#### DJP, NKDP Issue Statements

SK190130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday welcomed the latest cabinet shuffling as one designed to meet "popular expectations and aspirations," as shown in Feb. 12 National Assembly election.

In a statement, party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said it is expected that the new cabinet will accomplish a number of tasks facing the nation. At the same time, Kim said it is auspicious that the cabinet lineup contains many DJP legislators. As such, he said that the administration-ruling party tieup will be strengthened to implement faithfully the pledges the party made to voters during the preelection campaign. The spokesman foresaw that the DJP will play a leading role in statecraft.

The hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] said yesterday that the cabinet reshuffle failed to show a new aspect. A statement issued by NKDP spokesman Pak Sil said the party doubts whether the government has the will to heed the views of the people and to improve state affairs. The statement read: "However, we hope that the inclusion of several lawmakers of the ruling party will serve as an occasion to revitalize parliamentary activities and to realize a moral politics."

The minor opposition Korea National Party said it is regrettable that the cabinet shake-up showed an absence of the "will of innovations in state affairs." "Public opinions, as manifested in the recent election, are not reflected in the formation of the new cabinet," said Kim Wan-tae, spokesman for the KNP. The party won a total of 20 seats in Feb. 12 balloting.

MCM MEETS TO DISCUSS HUGHES HELICOPTERS IN NORTH

SK160003 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Korean and U.S. military leaders agreed yesterday to take "appropriate tactical countermeasures" against North Korea in case of an armed provocation involving the more than 80 U.S.-built Hughes Helicopters Pyongyang reportedly has acquired. The agreement was reached in a meeting of the ROK-U.S. Military Committee held at the Ministry of National Defense in the afternoon.

Gen Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, led the Korean delegation while Gen William J. Livsey, commander of the U.S. Forces Korea, represented his country on behalf of Gen John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The meeting was called in response to recent news reports that at least 80 Hughes helicopters have been delivered without U.S. consent, to North Korea through a West German exporter. During the meeting, Gen Livsey provided the Korean side with "detailed" information on Pyongyang's acquisition of the helicopters.

"The representatives of Korea and the U.S. agreed to study and implement appropriate tactical countermeasures against all possible threats that North Korea might initiate with these helicopters," the Ministry of National Defense announced. The announcement also said both sides discussed various means to prevent Pyongyang from obtaining the necessary parts and equipment needed for maintaining those helicopters, which can readily be adapted for use as military craft.

The helicopters, built by the Hughes Helicopter Inc. in Los Angeles, are similar to those possessed by the Republic of Korea Army. Korean Air (KAL) has been manufacturing Hughes model-500 helicopters since last year under a license contract. Military experts said that once adapted for military purposes, those helicopters can provide close air-to-ground support for at least a whole regiment of troops.

They said that Gen Yi told Gen Livsey that Pyongyang's acquisition of those helicopters added to the existing source of military threats against the South. Saying that the incident was regrettable in terms of the relations between Korea and the United States, Gen Yi called on the U.S. side to take concrete measures aimed at preventing the recurrence of any similar incident.

The ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) is an organization of both countries' top military leaders for evaluating military threats on the peninsula. Military countermeasures are developed with strategic directives and operational guidance for the commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command. Sources said this was the first time that top military leaders of the two countries have convened the "permanent session" of the MCM. The session is convened whenever necessary under a requirement to prepare necessary countermeasures, the officials said. The two countries hold the "main session" of the MCM annually.

HELICOPTER SALES TO THIRD COUNTRY DENIED

SK160315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb 16 (OANA-YONHAP) -- A South Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman Friday denied reports that the country would withdraw its frontline-based U.S.-built helicopters and sell them to a third country.

Spokesman Kim Hung-su quoted Korean Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon as saying that he had not discussed the reports in a Thursday luncheon meeting with Gen. John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Korean envoy met with Vessey in Washington, D.C., to discuss matters regarding the controversial shipment of Hughes model-500 helicopters to North Korea through a West German arms dealer.

The helicopters are identical to those used by the South and can be outfitted as military craft.

The wire reports from abroad said that 80 to 85 U.S.-built helicopters have been delivered to the North through the West German exporter.

#### DISSOLUTION OF THREE SPLINTER PARTIES ANNOUNCED

SK160038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) publicly notified yesterday that the Workers-Farmers Party, the Civil Rights Party and the Free Democratic Party were dissolved in accordance with Article 38 of the Political Party Law. Under the current law, a party which neither produces a lawmaker nor earns more than 2 percent of valid votes shall be dissolved.

With the dissolution of the three splinter parties, the number of political parties in Korea was reduced to six. They are the Democratic Justice Party, the New Korea Democratic Party, the Democratic Korea Party, the Korea National Party, the New Socialist Party and the Shinmunji (New Democratic) Party.

The CEMC formally notified the four major parties of the number of lawmakers to the national constituency distributed in proportion to the number of seats they earned in district constituencies. Of the 92 seats in the national constituency, 61 seats were given to the ruling DJP, 17 to the major opposition NDP, nine to the DKP and five to the KNP.

#### NKDP PLEDGES EFFORTS FOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

SK190132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Sixty-eight lawmakers-elect of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] yesterday pledged to exert efforts for the restoration of democracy and for the establishment of democratic politics.

In a six-point resolution adopted during a rally, the NKDP lawmakers said they will make utmost efforts to fulfill their party's pledges made during the campaign for last Tuesday's National Assembly election and to meet the people's aspirations as expressed in the election process. "We will make maximum efforts to have the Constitution revised and to have other institutional reforms realized to pave the way for achieving a peaceful transfer of power," the resolution said. The resolution said they will do their best to have what they called "the anti-democratic Political Renovation Law and other evil laws" revised or abolished. Under the Political Renovation Law, 14 persons are still barred from political activity.

Other pledges the NKDP's legislator-elect made in the resolution are:

-- To revitalize parliamentary activities and to heed views of the people;

-- To have election laws revised drastically and to drive out election irregularities from this land. They charged that cash and gifts were distributed to voters and that government employees were mobilized illegally for political activities in the election;

-- To eliminate factors that could cause intra-party factional feuding and to promote the unity of the party rank and file.

Speaking at the rally held at NKDP headquarters, party president Yi Min-u said that "although the election is over, our fight for democracy starts from now."

"Our target is the ruling party and the groups of its followers," he declared.

He called on the present party in power to make public a timetable for democratic development.

Yi renewed his party's call for revising the Constitution to pave the way for electing a president through direct popular voting in order to lay a foundation for achieving a peaceful power transfer.

The NKDP's lawmakers-elect also adopted a message to the people saying they will try to have the Political Renovation Law, the Basic Press Law and labor-related laws revised.

#### Begins Selection of Candidates

SK160006 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] has begun to work of selecting and nominating its key post holders, including secretary general, floor leader and chief policymaker.

The NKDP is to complete the work Feb. 25 or 26 through factional negotiations.

Party president Yi Min-u said yesterday that "our party has become the nation's major opposition force in Tuesday's National Assembly election. Our party could no longer operate properly under the present leadership."

He said that "In the selection process, views of major factions will be fully reflected."

Party sources said that those who have been elected to parliament "several times" are favored to assume the key posts.

Among the favorites are Pak Han-sang, Kim Tong-young and So Sok-chae, affiliated with the Sangdo-dong faction; and Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha and Yi Taek-ton, allied with the Tonggyo-dong group.

Other favorites include Song Won-yong, Kim Su-han, No Song-hwan and Kim Yong-pae, all members of the coalition group.

Among the faction heads within the coalition are Yi Chol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang and Yi Ki-taek.

Pak Han-sang, Cho Yon-ha, Kim Nok-yong and Song Won-yong are also favored to become candidates for National Assembly vice speaker, a position reserved for the major opposition party.

Pak Sil is likely to retain his post as party spokesman, party sources said.

REPORTAGE ON BURNING OF PHUM THMEI, FIGHTING

BK170307 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese forces set fire to Phum Thmei and other captured Khmer Rouge bases in the Phnom Malai range as fighting subsided yesterday. Artillery and smallarms fire could be heard less than one kilometre from the border as thick columns of smoke rose from the Khmer Rouge showcase capital and last resistance stronghold about 30 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet. Khmer resistance forces have reportedly moved inland in small guerrilla units and have been ambushing convoys of Vietnamese trucks moving supplies along strategic Highways 502 and 911 since Friday night. A Khmer Rouge commander claims to have destroyed a truck and killed 12 Vietnamese troops in an ambush on a highway about 13 kilometres from the border.

Mit Sok Peap said that most Khmer Rouge bases had been overrun by the Vietnamese and that the nationalists put up strong resistance at two bases opposite Ban Khlong Nam Sai and Ban Mai Pak Khlong, 12 kilometres to the southeast of Aranyaprathet. The Vietnamese are now in control of the former Khmer Rouge bases at Don Sua Tai Phnom Malai, Ta Ngok and Angkor Bal. About 30,000 Vietnamese troops from six divisions were deployed in the recent offensive. He said the Khmer Rouge had to abandon the camps because of intense artillery barrages and inadequate firepower to counter Vietnamese attacks. He added that a 10,000-strong resistance force in Pailin Province commanded by So Hong had successfully ambushed the Vietnamese causing extensive damage.

Elsewhere, three Kampuchean are being held for suspected spying at Tambon Wangmai of Wang Namyen District about 20 kilometres from the border. North of Aranyaprathet, KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] troops reportedly fought the Vietnamese in an hour-long engagement early yesterday morning about 12 kilometres northeast of Nong Chan. Vietnamese gunners also shelled the former KPNLF bases of Nong Chan and Rithisen.

Sporadic Clashes Near Border

BK190134 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese troops began mopping up pockets of resistance yesterday, battling Khmer guerrillas over a wide area and nearly clashing with Thai troops in spillover fighting. The clashes were seen by the guerrillas and Thai military as the start of a third phase of operations in Hanoi's three-month-old dry season campaign.

With about three months left before seasonal monsoon rains stall tank movement, the Vietnamese troops' next goal is believed to be pockets of resistance along the tense Thai-Kampuchean border.

Pre-dawn fighting was reported from Phnom Malai, the communist Khmer Rouge's mountain headquarters, which fell last Friday. The communist insurgents attacked with mortars and small arms for several hours in the area, 30 km southeast of Aranyaprathet. The heaviest fighting was north of the mountains at a Khmer Rouge hideout opposite the Thai border village of Khlong Nam Sai. In a day-long battle that began with small arms and escalated into a Vietnamese heavy artillery and mortar barrage, some 300 Vietnamese chased the Khmer Rouge into Thailand.

Thai troops fired warning shots at the intruding Vietnamese, who retreated but dug in less than a mile (km) from Khlong Nam Sai, 12 kms southeast of Aranyaprathet. One Thai civilian was killed in the hot pursuit fighting, there were no Vietnamese or guerrilla casualty reports.

Thousands of Vietnamese troops backed by Soviet-built tanks and artillery, have gathered close to the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] camps and a nearby refugee camp with 23,000 civilians. An attack is expected this week during the Chinese lunar new year holiday. Vietnamese troops also started operations opposite Buriram Province and by the Cardamon Mountains of southwestern Kampuchea, opposite Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces.

The Army reported the capture of six Vietnamese spies on Sunday and yesterday. Four of them were arrested 12 kms inside Thailand and were on a sabotage mission, the military said. Western military analysts believe the Vietnamese will stay at the border withdrawing during the monsoon season as they did in the past. The Vietnamese aim is to halt infiltration into the countryside by the resistance's 60,000 guerrillas, the analysts said.

#### CHAY SANGYUN DESCRIBES KPRAF 'VICTORIES'

BK160449 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense, in coordination with the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, called a press conference at the Vat Phnum Hotel in the afternoon of 14 February to highlight the victories recorded by the KPRAF during the first 3 months of the 1984-85 dry season. Attending the press conference were the comrade press attaches of various friendly embassies in Cambodia and reporters from national and foreign media.

Comrade Chay Sangyun, deputy chief of the general staff of the KPRAF, said:

[Begin recording] I would like to give you in a few words some details about the victories won during the first 3 months of the dry season. Entering the 1984-85 dry season, the KPRAF, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers took the initiative in launching an overall offensive action both at the border and in the interior to crush the bulk of the enemy forces and to destroy their battlefronts so as to recapture the state of superiority, mastery, and offensive of our Cambodian revolution. Though these offensive activities are still in progress both at the border and in the interior, permit me to give you the following information:

First, let me tell you what happened at the border. The KPRAF, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched attacks on several clandestine enemy hideouts in Cambodian territory. We destroyed and damaged a large part of the enemy forces, causing confusion to the enemy's combat arrangements and a serious decline in its morale. Our KPRAF, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, attacked and captured a number of enemy positions at the border. We obtained great results in this endeavor. Through our attacks, the enemy lost its mastery in resistance, its morale continued to decline, and many positions were abandoned even before our attacks were launched as the panic-stricken enemy fled to Thai territory. In some areas, although the enemy counterattacked, their actions were weak and disjointed.

During the past 3 months, we attacked, destroyed, and captured the following positions: The position 35 km northeast of Choam Khsan district town, the Cambodian-Lao-Thai border, the Phnom Kambot position; the position northwest of Banteay Ampil, frequently referred to by the enemy as Om Bok position; the Phnom Chhat area; the areas northwest as well as southwest of Yeang Dangcum; the Sok San area; and the area north of Koh Kong. In fact, we put out of action more than 5,000 enemy troops, including 4,000 killed [kamtikh]. Moreover, we seized a considerable quantity of war material and burned several enemy war supply depots. Let me inform you all that all the weapons and equipment bore made-in-China labels.

In the interior of the country, the regional armed forces, such as the provincial and district forces, in cooperation with the militia forces and the local population, also launched sweeping operations against a number of bandit groups. Their operations were also successful, as they managed to prevent the enemy from looting the people's property and food. Moreover, our Armed Forces also closely cooperated with the security forces in organizing and launching mass movement to flush out and destroy enemy elements hiding among us as well as to prevent the enemy outside our borders from making contact with the reactionaries inside the country. This means that the enemy is experiencing grave hardships because we have been sweeping its forces incessantly and destroying several of its lairs. The deeper the enemy infiltrates, the greater difficulties it will encounter. It will have difficulties getting ammunition and food, and its morale will be greatly impaired, as will its fighting stamina.

On the contrary, the revolutionary movements of the masses have been wonderfully developed. The local militia forces are growing steadily and are being strengthened continuously. They are in full control of all villages and communes. Worthy of note is the movement to proselytize the misled people, which has become a truly popular movement. As a result, during the past 3 months, thousands of misled people have rallied, with their weapons, to the revolutionary authorities everywhere.

In summary, despite all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy and despite its efforts to infiltrate forces in the interior of the country in order to carry out sabotage and create difficulties for us as well as to publicize its sham victories, the enemy is experiencing countless difficulties itself as its internal ranks are racked with disunity and disputes. The people hate it and give it no support, and it is becoming increasingly isolated in the international area and is being condemned by the peoples of socialist countries as well as all peace-loving peoples in the world. As for the Cambodian revolution, it is advancing firmly step by step thanks to the assistance and support of friends, particularly the bonds of solidarity and militant alliance among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. All these factors will enable our Cambodian revolution to continue to advance firmly step by step toward our historic goal. This is all we have to inform you of here. [end recording]

The press conference proceeded in a pleasant and cordial atmosphere and ended after Comrade Chay Sengyun had given detailed answers to questions raised by the national and foreign reporters.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES ASEAN STATEMENT

BK171222 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1139 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 17 -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Sunday said the statement of the recent ASEAN foreign ministers' special meeting in Bangkok was only a reflection of the stand of China and Thailand regarding Kampuchea, the other Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia as a whole.

The spokesman said: "The statement issued following the special meeting of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries held in Bangkok on February 11-12, 1985 is only a reflection of the stand of the authorities in Beijing and Bangkok regarding Kampuchea, the other Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia.

"Regardless of evidence of a deliberate intensification of Chinese military aid to Pol Pot's forces and growing Thai support for these forces in acts of sabotage they staged from Thai territory against Kampuchea's rebirth, the ASEAN statement joins the Chinese and Thai rulers in cynically condemning mopping-up operations conducted by Kampuchean revolutionary forces along Kampuchea's western border in exercise of the legitimate right of the Kampuchean people to defend their national sovereignty and security.

"Now that the elimination of Pol Pot and his clique is being demanded more and more pressingly by the whole world, even by some ASEAN countries, to clear the way for a political solution to the situation in Kampuchea and in this region, the ASEAN statement overtly calls for the 'international community' to increase military aid to the Pol-potists. Thailand, through its foreign minister, even officially promised military assistance to these forces. The ASEAN's appeal and Thailand's commitment have caused concern among a more vigilant sector of the Thai press about a 'dangerous step' by ASEAN. At this moment, the world is witnessing a sharp intensification of the Sino-American collusion which, in the view of some ASEAN countries themselves, is a real threat to the peoples of this region. The Chinese authorities keep multiplying their hostile, criminal acts against the three Indochinese countries and, particularly, continue to threaten a 'second lesson' to Vietnam. At the same time, they seek to block all paths to negotiations. Despite this fact, the statement of the ASEAN ministerial conference unreasonably charges Vietnam and Kampuchea with causing 'obstacle' to dialogue while it seeks to impose China and Thailand's stand on the Indochinese countries as pre-conditioned for negotiations. This is unacceptable.

"The P.R.K. reaffirms the stand it takes jointly with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and which was reiterated at the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries held on January 18, 1985: All solutions related to Kampuchea must base on the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea alongside the elimination of Pol Pot's criminal clique, on respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, first of all their right to build a new life unthreatened by genocide, and respect for the national rights of the Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia. This stand of goodwill continues to be favorably received by progressive public in the world, which sees clearly that the three Indochinese countries are actively promoting dialogue whereas China and Thailand are undermining it feverishly.

"Like the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean people, who suffered so much because of the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot clique, ardently aspire for peace. The P.R.K., together with Vietnam and Laos, has made every effort to arrive at a negotiated solution which may open up the best way to peace and stability in this region. The P.R.K. appreciates and welcomes all efforts in the direction from any countries and any people of goodwill.

"In their struggle to defend and rebuild their country, the Kampuchean people have received and will continue to receive in their ranks any compatriots wishing to break with the genocide criminals and to contribute to the reconstruction of the peaceful, independent, non-aligned and prosperous land of Angkor.

"In the past six years, our struggle, with the sympathy and support of the whole progressive mankind, has gone from one victory to another. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is disintegrating. The P.R.K., constantly consolidated, is advancing firmly. All that has made it possible for the P.R.K. and the S.R.V. to effect annual partial withdrawals of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Kampuchea. The Kampuchea people believe that in five or 10 years, even without a negotiated solution which they want to have but which is denied them, the so-called Kampuchea problem will resolve by itself. The Kampuchean people, flushed by their great victories over Pol Pot and his clique, are determined to march ahead with complete confidence in the ultimate victory of their sacred cause."

#### HENG SAMRIN GREET'S FRENCH CP'S MARCHAIS

BK141248 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 14 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, has congratulated Georges Marchais on his re-election as secretary-general of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [FCP].

Heng Samrin says in his message: "I am convinced that under your clear-sighted leadership, the FCP will record new, greater successes in its revolutionary cause, thus actively contributing to the struggle for world peace and security." Heng Samrin wishes the FCP secretary-general the best of health and brilliant successes in his noble tasks.

SIHANOUK RECEIVES CREDENTIALS FROM 4 AMBASSADORS

BK131735 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] On 9 February in the Phnom Malai area of Battambang Province, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received credentials from four ambassadors -- His Excellency (?Ahmed Tidiani Kane) of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Yi Song-ki of the DPRK, His Excellency K.M. Kaiser of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and His Excellency (Diga Ghana Yusuf) of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Upon their arrival at Phnom Malai, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, Madam Monique Sihanouk, were warmly and grandly welcomed by the Democratic Kampuchean leaders and their wives, male and female combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, Buddhist monks, residents, officials, and students. Also present at the credential presentation were His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs; and Their Excellencies Ieng Sary, Son Sen, the Thiounn Thioeunn, ministers of the CGDK.

Following the ceremony, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madam Monique Sihanouk hosted a reception for the ambassadors of the friendly countries to Democratic Kampuchea and their staffs in order to acclaim the firm development of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between those friendly countries and Democratic Kampuchea. Also attending this reception were His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs, and his wife; Their Excellencies Ieng Sary, Son Sen, and Thiounn Thioeunn; and Mrs Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

At the credential-presentation ceremony, the envoys of all friendly countries conveyed to the CGDK, headed by Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the heroic Cambodian people and National Army high salutations and profound feelings of respect and admiration as well as warmest wishes for more brilliant victories in their fierce and valiant struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and for the liberation of their nation and defense of their race. All the excellencies reiterated the earnest and unswerving support of the peoples and governments of Senegal, the DPRK, Bangladesh, and Mauritania for the just cause of the Cambodian people and the CGDK. The ambassadors of the friendly countries also expressed their confidence in the final victory of the current struggle waged by the Cambodian people in order to enable Cambodia to become an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country again.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed most profound thanks to the peoples, governments, and leaders of all friendly countries who have always firmly supported the national liberation struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK since the beginning of the Vietnamese aggression. The samdech expressed the profound feelings of respect and admiration of the Cambodian people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and the CGDK toward the resolute stand and courageous acts of all the envoys who did not hesitate to come to the Malai battlefield in order to fulfill this outstanding, friendly mission, despite the fact that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have launched successive large-scale offensive operations in the areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea, particularly in the Phnom Malai area. Aside from attesting to the firm support for the most just cause of struggle of the Cambodian people, this gesture clearly proved the admirably great unity and willingness to live or die with the Cambodian people and the CGDK displayed by the governments and peoples of Senegal, DPRK, Bangladesh, and Mauritania.

This also constituted a great encouragement to the Cambodian people and the male and female combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, who are fighting fiercely and arduously in order to smash the second phase of the Vietnamese offensive in the 1984-85 dry season.

The fact that the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea successfully received the credentials of these ambassadors in the Democratic Kampuchean zone in such tense circumstances clearly shows that the CGDK, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National Army, and Cambodian people -- who united closely -- are like a great wave, smashing and drowning the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. His receiving these credentials clearly reflected the sublime patriotism of the samdech who fears no attacks morally and mentally on him. This has greatly encouraged the male and female combatants of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army, thus making them become more valiant, strong and determined to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and race exterminators in order to advance toward total victory.

#### VODK ON RESOLUTION OF CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

BK140832 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The Obstacle to Resolving the Cambodian Problem Through Political Means Is That the Hanoi Vietnamese Do Not Want To Withdraw Their Aggressor Troops Completely and Unconditionally From Cambodia in Accordance With UN Resolutions"]

[Text] Before the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok on 11 February, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated that the obstacle to resolving the Cambodian problem through political means is that the Hanoi Vietnamese do not want to withdraw their troops completely and unconditionally from Cambodia.

Since the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent their troops to attack and annex Cambodia at the end of 1978, the entire international community has repeatedly called on them to resolve the Cambodian issue through political means by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their aggressor troops from Cambodia.

The United Nations adopted six resolutions with an increasing majority asking the Hanoi Vietnamese to totally and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia and to let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny. The ASEAN countries, which have been directly threatened by the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia, repeatedly raised various propositions to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means by always standing firmly on the complete and unconditional withdrawal from Cambodia in compliance with the UN resolutions. This is the most correct and reasonable way to resolve the Cambodian issue through political means.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not care about UN resolutions or the international community's demands. They have pursued their war of aggression in Cambodia and their genocide of the Cambodian race. They have repeatedly violated the Thai border region. Furthermore, they have staged maneuvers in an attempt to legitimize their aggression in Cambodia so that they will be able to swallow Cambodia, set up the Indochina federation, and advance further in conformity with their own regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global aggressive and expansionist strategy of their Soviet masters in this region. This is the main reason the Cambodian problem remains unresolved. The recent mission of the UN secretary general in Southeast Asia achieved nothing. The cause of this impasse is that the Vietnamese do not respect the past six UN resolutions or withdraw their aggressor troops completely and unconditionally from Cambodia. Thus, as stated by the Thai foreign minister, the obstacle to solution of the Cambodian problem is that the Hanoi Vietnamese do not want to unconditionally pull all their aggressor troops from Cambodia.

There is no obstacle other than this. The Cambodian issue will be automatically resolved when the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia. As long as the Vietnamese troops continue to occupy Cambodia, intensify their genocidal acts against the Cambodian race, violate the Thai border region, and increase tension in the region, the Cambodian problem as well as the issue of peace in the region cannot be resolved.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to stage political and diplomatic maneuvers in an attempt to cheat everyone and mislead international opinion into thinking that other issues are the obstacle to solution of the Cambodian problem. Concurrently, they have tried to persuade everybody to turn from the UN resolutions and to follow their maneuvers -- that is, to solve the Cambodian problem in compliance with their conditions. Through these maneuvers, they have attempted to legitimize their aggression in Cambodia so they can occupy Cambodia forever. They are not prepared to withdraw their troops from Cambodia. The successive tricky proposals of the Vietnamese in the past 6 years as well as the recent proposition to resolve the Cambodian problem that they put forward to the UN secretary general are not for complete Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination in accordance with international law and the UN Charter. These tricky Vietnamese propositions are aimed at dividing the CGDK and dispersing Cambodian patriotic resistance forces so that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be able to annex Cambodia, swallow it forever, and insert it into their Indochina federation through means other than militarily, which they have not been successful in the past over 6 years.

The Cambodian problem cannot be resolved through Vietnamese maneuvers or conditions. These tricky Vietnamese maneuvers and conditions bring more danger to this region. Therefore, in the past over 6 years nobody was fooled by the tricky Hanoi Vietnamese maneuvers. The whole international community has clearly determined that the way to correctly, justly, and permanently resolve the Cambodian problem is for the Hanoi Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny with no outside interference in compliance with the past six UN resolutions. This is the only way to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means.

If this condition is not achieved, the international community will continue to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese in all fields and to assist and support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK so that the Vietnamese aggressors encounter many more serious difficulties in the military, diplomatic, and economic fields until they are forced to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny in accordance with the past six UN resolutions.

REPORTAGE ON SRV USE OF LETHAL TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK190036 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vietnamese forces have been using toxic chemicals including deadly hydrogen-cyanide, in their recent attacks against Khmer resistance outposts along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Army Scientific Department said yesterday it has found two chemicals -- phosgene gas and hydrogen-cyanide -- in the remains of four rocket rounds which were believed fired by the Vietnamese from Ampil and smashed into Thai territory two kilometres north of Ban Sanlo Changan of Ta Phraya District last Saturday morning.

According to the department, phosgene gas (I.G.) damages lung tissues and causes an accumulation of fluid in the lungs. Any person who inhales phosgene gas will initially develop the following symptoms: coughing, bronchial infection, headache and vomiting. About three to four hours later, the victim will suffer chest pains, start breathing faster and cough up a sticky and foamy liquid. The victim will die within 24 to 48 hours due to the lack of oxygen, the department said.

Hydrogen-cyanide gas is more deadly. If gas intensity is high, the victim will start breathing faster, develop a severe headache, go into seizures and die within one to two minutes.

An informed relief worker told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that three Khmer men may have died from gas poisoning last week a day after they were brought to a field hospital in Bo Rai District of Trat which is run by Medecins Sans Frontieres. He said the men, who were in a coma, had no visible wounds on their bodies but they vomited blood. The source said the hospital doctors were not convinced that the men had died of gas poisoning and had sent samples of their blood to Bangkok laboratory for tests.

In other developments, field military sources in Aranyaprathet said bands of Khmer Rouge soldiers attacked Vietnamese troops in the Phnom Malai area, opposite Nong Pru and Ban Non Sao-e on Sunday night and yesterday. Vietnamese gunners retaliated with artillery and mortar fire, sending three stray shells across the border which smashed into Ban Khlong Namsai and seriously wounded village headman Promma Buakhamsri. Fighting intensified in the evening and more Vietnamese stray shells fell into Ban Khlong Namsai forcing some Thai villagers who have just returned from an evacuation site to leave their homes once again.

Apart from the sporadic clashes inside Kampuchea, the situation elsewhere along the border opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya was relatively quiet. Most Thai villagers who were evacuated from seven border villages in Aranyaprathet District and Khlong Hat Sub-district during the height of the fighting last week have already returned home. Military officials, however, warned the villagers against venturing close to the Khlong Namsai canal as its banks have been heavily mined by the Vietnamese. About 300 villagers from Nong Pru were not allowed to return home because the village is still vulnerable to Vietnamese shellfire.

Meanwhile the evacuation of Khmer refugees from Khao Din to Khao Ta-ngok continued for the second day yesterday. Over 37,000 refugees have been moved to the new and safer evacuation site and Thai officials said they expected the evacuation to be complete today. In Buriram Province yesterday, Maj-Gen Manun Phonwiang, chief-of-staff of the Second Army Region, said Thai artillery retaliated against what he called Vietnam's intentional cross-border shelling.

Some of the shells landed about 15 kilometres inside Thai territory, he said. In Bangkok, Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said Vietnamese troops fired on a Thai reconnaissance plane with a SAM-7 missile as it was flying over Nong Samet. The missile missed the target and exploded harmlessly, he added.

#### Athit Comments

BK191009 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Thailand will protest to the United Nations the use of lethal toxic chemicals by Vietnamese troops against Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek announced this morning.

Describing Hanoi's chemical warfare as an act of genocide against the Kampuchean population, Gen Athit said that the Army had evidence of toxic chemicals and had instructed the Foreign Ministry to lodge a protest with the United Nations over Hanoi's "inhumane and heinous crimes."

Gen Athit's statement came after the Army Scientific Department disclosed yesterday that it had detected two deadly chemicals -- phosgene gas (LG) and hydrogen cyanide (AG) -- in remains of four rockets fired by Vietnamese gunners into the Thai village of Ban Sanlo Cha-ngan last Saturday. He said he had already informed Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of the finding.

Gen Athit said the toxic chemicals were found by Army Scientific Department officials posted at the border after many wounded Khmers being treated by the International Committee of the Red Cross were reported to have been contaminated by deadly toxic chemicals. He said the deadliest chemical was hydrogen cyanide which caused sudden death from lack of oxygen. Gen Athit said the toxic chemical were found in the remains of ground-to-ground or air-to-ground missiles which had exploded and were still functioning. He said the finding had clearly shown that Hanoi had resorted to chemical warfare against Kampuchean resistance forces. He added that all evidence would be forwarded to the Foreign Ministry to support a protest to the UN as such chemicals also affected Thai villagers at the border. Gen Athit said the Army had sent out instructions for border villagers and troops to beware of toxic chemicals.

In other developments, Gen Athit said Thai troops engaged in heavy fighting over the weekend with Vietnamese troops who made an incursion into Thai territory in a bid to capture a strategic hill in Ban Kruat District of Buriram. The Thai side suffered four dead and 20 wounded in the action which succeeded to drive all Vietnamese from Hill 472 close to O Bok Pass, he added. Gen Athit said Hanoi wanted to take the hill because it provided a vantage point for monitoring military activities all around.

Meanwhile a Khmer Rouge division commander Mit Sok Phiap claimed that Vietnamese troops yesterday fired ten 107-mm rockets packed with toxic chemicals at a Khmer Rouge outpost near Khlong Namsai causing injuries to 31 men, 11 of them in serious conditions. He said those who came into direct contact with the chemicals suffered headaches, vomiting and breathing difficulties while those who were indirectly affected suffered burns and skin pains. Mit Sok Phiap also said that five of his people died and another 13 were wounded when he and his men engaged in close combat with Vietnamese troops at Khlong Namsai yesterday. But he claimed he inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese as well. He added that his men would mount guerrilla attacks on the Vietnamese behind the lines, harassing logistics supply-lines on strategic highways in order to force the Vietnamese out of Phnom Malai.

Fighting near Khlong Namsai remained heavy with the Vietnamese stepping up artillery barrages against the Khmer Rouge who are retaliating with mortars, recoilless guns and rockets, field reports said. Twenty rounds of artillery landed inside Thailand yesterday, causing injury to one village headman and damages to two houses and a rice barn. Two heads of cattle were also killed in the cross border shelling. Another field report said Thailand this morning captured two more Vietnamese spies, found as troops of the Special Task Force 123 were on patrol from Khao Snoi Si Chomphu to Salong Keng.

Protest Note to UN

BK191154 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 19 Feb 85

["Special Report"]

[Text] The Thai Government today submitted a protest note to the United Nations over Vietnam's violations of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The content of the note reads:

On 6 February at 1730, Vietnamese forces fired four 70-mm rockets containing poisonous gas into Thailand, about 2 km north of Ban Sanlo Cha-ngan, in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. On 16 February between 0540 and 1550, Vietnamese forces fired artillery rounds into Thailand at Ban Kruat in Buriram Province, about 13 km from the Thai-Cambodian border. Five Thai villagers were killed and seven seriously wounded. Between 16 and 17 February, Vietnamese troops intruded into Thailand many times and attacked the military outpost on Hill 472, which is inside Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province, 1 km from the Thai-Cambodian border. Three Thai soldiers were killed and 16 wounded.

The Thai Government wants to call to the attention of the UN secretary general the ruthless acts committed by the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, especially the use of weapons containing toxic substances, against innocent Thai people and Cambodian civilians taking refuge along the Thai-Cambodian border. Such a deliberate act committed by Vietnam is a blatant violation of fundamental human rights, international law, and the UN Charter. The Thai Government deplores that Vietnam always remains indifferent to the call asking Vietnam to immediately stop such hostile acts against Thailand. The Thai Government is very unhappy with the Vietnamese act of terrorism and once again calls on Vietnam to stop its ruthless act against the Thai people; otherwise, the Vietnamese Government will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences.

SPOKESMAN ON ASEAN APPEAL FOR AID TO CGDK

BK151514 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri has explained about the reason for ASEAN and Thailand declaring a joint statement calling on the international community to provide assistance for CGDK. He said ASEAN has tried by all means to have Vietnam respond to the UN resolution on settlement for the Cambodian problem, but Vietnam has always ignored it while continuing its occupation of Cambodia and barbaric military operations to wipe out the Cambodian people. Vietnam also violated Thailand's sovereignty by frequently intruding into Thailand from the Cambodian border. The Vietnamese action constitutes a serious threat to Thailand. In this connection, the Thai Government is compelled to adopt a policy of resorting to all possible measures to safeguard national sovereignty. Here is what Sawanit Khongsiri says:

[Begin Sawanit recording] We call on the international community to increase support and assistance, both military and political, for the Cambodian people's struggle to liberate their country from foreign occupation.

This is the first time that we mention about military assistance. As you know, we have taken diplomatic and international political approach to the problem for the past 6 years. We have received an many as 110 votes in support for the resolution at the United Nations. We have proposed to Vietnam that if Vietnam withdraws troops [from Cambodia], ASEAN and the international community will provide assistance for national reconstruction in Vietnam which has been waging a long war. We have made several proposals. But has Vietnam agreed to pull out its troops? Have we achieved anything for our efforts? You even complained to me that our protests made following Vietnam's violations of our sovereignty did not stop Vietnam from such action. Vietnam continued its action, particularly with more violence this year. For how many times already has Vietnam violated Thailand's sovereignty? [end recording]

PAPER DETAILS CONDITION OF NEW REFUGEES

BK160255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 85 p 20

[Text] Khao Saraphi 20 -- Home for the newly-arrived Khmer refugees here is little more than a blue plastic sheet and a blanket providing a roof and some protection from the hot sun.

Yet for these refugees, or illegal immigrants as the Thai authorities call them, the fragile tents offer more safety than the thatched huts back in the former Khmer Rouge-controlled camp of Angkor Bal overrun by the Vietnamese a few days ago after a fierce artillery barrage. Hundreds of tents have been set up in two harvested rice fields at the foot of Saraphi hill. The camp now holds about 30,000 Khmer civilians.

Though many of the refugees look disheartened, there is little evidence of malaria or malnutrition -- in sharp contrast to the emaciated refugees who poured across the border six years ago as the invading Vietnamese occupied Phnom Penh.

There is an abundant supply of rice in the camp distributed by the United Nations Border Relief Operation and World Food Programme. The two agencies have a temporary office in the Saraphi primary school. Several new water tanks provide the camp with drinking water.

Some of the refugees tend to their pigs and poultry brought with them in their fight across the border, while others pass the time dozing in their tents. Two children triumphantly display a pair of birds they have killed with catapults and which will provide a whole family with a meal.

An enterprising family of Thais living near the camp capitalise on the influx of refugees by selling soft drinks, something many of the refugees haven't tasted for months inside Kampuchea. Business is brisk with a half bottle of cola costing five baht and a small plastic bag containing a red liquid fetching one baht. From time to time, a Thai Army Scorpion tank or jeeps mounted with machineguns pass by heading for the Kampuchean border where fighting rages between the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese forces. A Thai relief worker said the prospect of the refugees returning to Kampuchea in the near future was bleak because most of the Khmer Rouge bases along the border have been overrun by the Vietnamese.

AFP: NO DATE SET FOR HANDOVER OF MIA REMAINS

HK181310 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 18 (AFP) -- Vietnam today said it would not allow the United States to make its own searches for U.S. servicemen listed missing in Vietnam. An official source also said that no date had been fixed for the handover of the remains of five servicemen missing-in-action (MIA's), which Hanoi earlier this month promised to give back. Searches by U.S. experts could not be allowed because Hanoi and Washington did not have diplomatic relations, the source said. He said that a joint Lao-U.S. search currently underway in Laos for a downed U.S. aeroplane was possible because those two did have official relations.

Hanoi and Washington have periodically since 1982 held technical-level discussions of the MIA's, a sensitive topic in the United States. Washington has listed some 2,500 people as MIA's, 10 years after the United States withdrew its forces from Indochina. Some 1,380 are thought to have gone missing in Vietnam. Hanoi has handed over the remains of 96 servicemen and has said no U.S. servicemen in Vietnam are still alive.

(Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said Hanoi said on February 7 that it had found what appeared to be the remains of five MIA's. Their identity would be examined when they were handed over at a date to be fixed, he said.)

HANOI REPORTS ON PRC BORDER SHELLING DETAILS

Lang Son Province

OW161646 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 16 -- Chinese troops at 0700 hrs on Feb. 16 fired 200 artillery rounds at Tang Chang and Pa Lau hamlets in Tri Phuong village, Trang Dinh District (Lang Son), destroying many houses and killing many domestic animals of the local people. Tri Phuong village had been shelled by the Chinese artillery the previous day.

On Feb. 15, Chinese troops fired 1,500 artillery rounds of different calibres at Na Lan, Kieng and Na Ke hamlets in Tan Minh village; Trang hamlet in Doi Can village, and Quoc Khanh village, causing many losses to the local population.

At 1300 hrs on Feb. 13, Chinese artillery pieces pounded Khau hamlet, Doi Can village (Trang Kinh) killing Mr. Viet Sonn and his seven-year old child.

From Feb. 11-16, Chinese troops fired artillery at Quoc Khanh, Doi Can, Tan Minh and Tri Phuong villages (Trang Dinh), Cao Lau village (Cao Loc District), Tu Mich and Na Cang villages (Loc Binh District), and Chat, Binh Xa, Tam Gia hamlets (Dinh Lap District) lying from one kilometre to 13 kilometres deep inside Vietnamese territory. The Chinese shelling of Na Don hamlet in Doi Can village killed Mr. Mo Van Han and his little child.

According to initial figures, the Chinese shellings in these days killed 14 Vietnamese civilians and injuring many others.

On Feb. 15 and 16, the Chinese authorities [word indistinct] Chinese troops close to Vietnam's border village of Xuat Le (Cao Loc District) from marker posts 39 to 41, who dug trenches and built fortifications, making the situation there very tense.

The Vietnamese authorities at all levels in the above-mentioned localities have promptly led the local people in building and taking shelter against the enemy's artillery fire, continuing the cultivation of their winter-spring crops and retaliating upon the aggressors in time.

## Vi Xuyen District

OW161241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[From station editor Hong Van's "Review of Major Domestic Developments in the Week"]

[Text] In recent days, our armed forces and people in the border provinces of Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, Lang Son, and Cao Bang have duly punished the Chinese aggressor troops for carrying out nibbling operations and committing crimes. The armed forces and people in Vi Xuyen District have fought resourcefully and valiantly, annihilating as many as 250 Chinese aggressor troops.

3D COMPANY DEFENDS BORDER POSITION FROM PRC TROOPS

OW181549 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 18 Feb 85

["Firm at the Frontline by a VNA Correspondent in Ha Tuyen Province" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 18 -- For three successive days, the Chinese kept up their pressure, trying to dislodge our forces from Height 685, a strategic vantage point defended by the 3rd Company. Chinese artillery pounded the hill barrage after barrage throughout the night to cover their ground assaults. But the defenders stayed firm and the intruders were beat back, losing scores of men in each drive.

Radioman Do Xuan Loc promptly radioed orders to the artillery-men who retaliated with deadly accuracy. The fight lasted from one day to another. Then the Chinese decided to take their last chance. In the small house of January 18, [date as received] they put in an unusually heavy artillery fire on the fortification held by men of the 3rd Company. As the day broke, Chinese infantrymen began to ascend the hill silhouetted against the white craters of the limestone made by their own artillery. They were quickly intercepted by our artillery and hurled back to the hill foot. Some of the fool-hardy type who tried to continue the onslaught were cutdown not far from where Do Xuan Loc and his comrades stood.

In the afternoon, the enemy made a new attempt just as the defenders had repaired the damaged trenches and fortifications. This time, they concentrated mortar fire on the defenders' position. Loc radioed for artillery support, but the enemy had already come close to the first fortification. Their assault rifles and machineguns spew fire. Do Xuan Loc, without leaving his field radio, jumped out of the fortification and threw hand-grenades and pumping automatic rifle fire at the approaching enemy. But the assailants seemed dead set to capture the fort in spite of horrifying casualties. "No, we can't lose this position even if we have to die all here," Loc told himself. After a second of pondering, he shouted into the radio: "Here, here, concentrate your fire on this very place!" The ground under him shook as a deluge of artillery fire fell on the site. From his shelter Loc could see the bodies of Chinese attackers flying up into the air. The remainder ran back to the mountain foot, screaming with pain and horror.

Not until he met Platoon Commander Le Minh Khoi did Loc know that his call for artillery support was made at the very moment when Khoi gave him the same order which he had not been able to hear because of the deafening explosions all around.

DELEGATE TO UN REJECTS EEC 'VILE SLANDERS'

OW161610 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 16 -- Ambassador Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations, on February 15, sent a note to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, flatly rejecting the slanderous allegations against Vietnam by the ten countries in the European Economic Community (EEC) in their January 23 statement circulated by the U.N. on February 8.

The note points out: "The statement is simply a repetition of the vile slanders emanating from Beijing and Bangkok which are backing and assisting the Polpotists and their accomplices in pillaging and murdering civilians, destroying harvests and hampering the revival of the Kampuchean people."

The note adds: "Everybody knows that while punishing the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries, the Kampuchean Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer troops have always respected Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Meanwhile, the rightist reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles have overtly acknowledged that they had sent artillery and air force units and infantry troops to directly take part in the military operations along the Thai-Kampuchean border in support of the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionary forces."

TWO POL POT BASES 'WIPED OUT' IN CAMBODIA

OW171115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Papers report that Cambodia has wiped out two more important bases of the Pol Pot remnant troops along the Cambodia-Thai border. Reports say that developing the great victories they have achieved in the first 3 months of the dry season, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, with support from the Vietnamese volunteer troops, have attacked and destroyed an important lair of the Pol Pot remnant troops west of the Cardamome range, close to the border, in Pursat Province.

CAMBODIAN ARMY OCCUPIES 'IMPORTANT ENEMY BASES'

OW171305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Feb 85

[From the "Review of Last Week's Important World Events" program]

[Text] Friends: A good news report last week has gladdened the progressive mankind. The great armed exploit of the Cambodian Army and people in the first 3 months of the 1984-85 dry season, have taken the initiative in attacking the enemy bases along the Cambodian-Thai border, from Koh Kong to Preah Vihear, including two key bases of the Pol Pot clique -- one west of the Cardamom range, in Pursat Province, and the other northwest of Phnum Malai, in Battambang Province. Meanwhile, they have tracked down and wiped out the enemy who was carrying out activities in the interior, putting out of action 6,220 enemy troops, including nearly 4,000 killed, and seizing thousands of guns, hundreds of tons of ammunition, hundreds of tons of food, and tens of supply depots.

Reporting this good-news victory report, SPK pointed out it is the result of the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, and also the result of the close combat coordination between the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army. This dry-season victory is also the victory in developing the country's aggregate strength and in coordinating work between the rear area and the front line. Frontline victories have vigorously promoted the revolutionary movement in the rear and accelerated the implementation of the two strategic tasks of the Cambodian revolution; namely, nation-building and national defense.

NHAN DAN MARKS SRV-PRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW180809 Hanoi VNA in English 0752 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 18 -- The Vietnamese national daily NHAN DAN today highly values the recent bright victories won by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Editorially marking the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of friendship and cooperation, the paper says that these victories were the latest proofs of the irresistible advance of the Kampuchean revolution and the strength of the three Indochinese people's solidarity.

"The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces", the paper continues, "in an ever closer and more effective coordination with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have repeatedly dealt heavy blows at the Khmer reactionary remnants, thus weakening and wearing them out day by day. The rapid growth of the Kampuchean revolutionary army has ensured the country's revival, creating favourable conditions for the Vietnamese Army volunteers to make three partial withdrawals over the past years".

NHAN DAN points out that Vietnam, though still faced with numerous hardships and difficulties, has sent large quantities of material relief to the Kampuchean survivors of genocide, helping them stave off famine and diseases and restoring their national economy. "Over the recent period, the Kampuchean people have constantly widened their all-round cooperation with Vietnam, thus helping develop the economy of both countries. This cooperation has been entered in the plans of the two governments and has developed at all levels-branches, provinces, cities and grassroots.

"In 1984, besides completing old projects, Vietnam surveyed, designed and built for Kampuchea many new ones in the service of agricultural and consumer goods production and of sociocultural activities. Also last year, the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries increased by ten percent and between the two sisterly provinces by 20 percent. Many Vietnamese experts are working in Kampuchea with a high spirit of proletarian internationalism, actively contributing to Kampuchea's national construction and defence.

"The 1985 agreement on economic, cultural and technoscientific cooperation and aid between the two governments was signed with the aim of further consolidating and developing bilateral cooperation and mutual assistance. In furtherance of this treaty the two peoples have advanced the revolution in their respective countries, increasing the strength of the three Indochinese countries and actively contributing to making South-east Asia a zone of peace and stability," the paper concludes.

#### QUANG NAM-DANANG, VINH PHU FINISH TROOP DELIVERIES

OW190923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Quang Nam-Danang Province has completed its delivery of the first batch of recruits for 1985, meeting all criteria in quantity, quality, and legal aspect. Thanks to good preparations, the districts of Nui Thanh, Thang Binh, Dien Ban, Hao Vang, Duy Xuyen, and Nam Giang, Danang Municipality, and Tam Ky City delivered quality recruits, neatly and rapidly. All the province's districts, cities, organs, and units have made good material and moral preparations for sending off the recruits.

All organs with departing recruits have secured their replacements, and organized the turn-over neatly and rapidly, so the brother recruits could set their minds at ease while setting off to join the Army. The local chapters of the Youth and Vietnam Women's Unions organized cordial meetings and festivals, and sent union members to recruits' families for comfort, encouragement, and solving difficulties, so the recruits could set off enthusiastically. In Vinh Phu Province, deliveries of the first batch of quality recruits were completed in just 2 days, with all criteria met. All the recruits are politically good, in good health, ranging in age from 18-25, and with Level-II or Level-III education. The districts of Phong Chau, Thanh Son, Doan Huang, Tam Dao, and Lap Thach, and Phu Tho City completed their deliveries in half a day. In Phong Chau District, especially, 30 of the 38 villages have met the yearly recruit quotas for 1985.

The province has also done a good job in motivating and sending off recruits, and have timely solved all difficulties, so that the recruits could set their minds at ease while setting off to discharge their duties.

#### NHAN DAN CRITICIZES ASEAN MINISTERS STATEMENT

OW150751 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 15 -- "The Bangkok statement runs counter to the realities in the region and is actually serving Beijing's strategy", says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on the statement of the recent special meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok.

"What is especially serious and a big mistake of the statement", the paper says, "is that it called upon Western countries and China to increase military aid to the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionary forces".

The paper goes on: "The authors of the statement have shut their eyes to the fact that the world, including some ASEAN countries, are demanding the ouster of the genocidal Polpotist gang, an instrument of Beijing to oppose the three Indochinese countries and destabilize the region. The Khmer reactionaries have been weakened and disintegrated more and more while the People's Republic of Kampuchea has made big strides in national revival and become ever stronger in all fields. The constructive stance and the peace initiatives put forth by the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference held early this year have enjoyed support from wide public opinion. The world people, including the ASEAN nations, are longing for a solution to the Kampuchean question and protesting against China's policy of 'bleeding' and opposing the three Indochinese countries".

The paper continues: "The coming trips, open or secret, of top Chinese officials to Thailand signal new criminal schemes of China and Bangkok against the Indochinese countries, and show that they are continuing with their military adventure and hostile policy towards the Indochinese countries, and turning their back on dialogue. Will the ASEAN countries continue to follow in the wake of such a dangerous strategy which is against their own interests?"

"In this contest, the course of action adopted by Malaysia and Indonesia which stand for a continued dialogue with Vietnam is praiseworthy. We have opened wide the door to dialogue. But to continue to nurture the genocidal Polpotists and urge Vietnam to implement the absurd demands of China is tantamount to slamming this door shut. Dialogue, negotiation and consideration of each other's proposals require mutual good will", the paper says in conclusion.

#### NUCLEAR CENTER SET UP IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OW190741 Hanoi VNA in English 0652 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 19 -- A nuclear technical centre, under the direct guidance of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been founded in Ho Chi Minh City recently.

The centre is cooperating with the Dalat Nuclear Research Institute in the central highlands province of Lam Dong and the Hanoi Nuclear Chemistry Centre to conduct research on the application of nuclear technical progress in various domains of the national economy.

AUSTRALIADEFENSE OFFICE CONFIRMS U.S. ABSENCE FROM ANZUS

BK181354 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] The United States will not be attending an ANZUS conference on military communications scheduled to take place in Australia next week. The latest action was confirmed in Canberra today by the Office of the Defense Minister, Mr Kim Beazley. No other details were given. The latest development came as New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, was preparing to fly to United States and Britain to defend his government's ban on nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships. The stand by the Lange government has severely strained working relationships within ANZUS, which is a defense alliance linking New Zealand with Australia and the United States.

HAWKE ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE SUPPLY TO NEW ZEALAND

BK170557 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the United States has made no decision on whether or not it will continue to share intelligence materials with New Zealand. Last week, the authoritative British publication, JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, claimed America had stopped supplying intelligence information in retaliation for New Zealand's refusal to allow a port visit by an American warship. Speaking on a television news program, the prime minister said neither the United States nor Australia would take any steps to abrogate the ANZUS. He said it was hoped there would be a resumption of the full trilateral relationship, including New Zealand.

CAMBODIA'S PRINCE SIHANOUK TO VISIT 24 FEB

HK141444 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Canberra, Feb 14 (AFP) -- The head of the Cambodian resistance coalition, Prince Sihanouk, is to visit Australia from February 24 to March 3, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden announced here today. Mr. Hayden said the visit would provide an opportunity for Australian ministers and officials to hear the views of a prominent Cambodian leader. The minister restated the Australian Government's commitment to a process of dialogue on the Cambodian problem.

SPECIALISTS INVITED TO WORK AT INDONESIA REACTOR

BK131525 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 11 Feb 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program, moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Excerpt] Indonesia has invited Australia to send a number of nuclear specialists to work at a new atomic research reactor being built in Java in order to dispel any feelings Australians might have that Indonesia might develop its own nuclear weapons. Indonesian offer was announced at the weekend by Australia's science minister, Mr Barry Jones. He has just completed a 4-day official visit to Indonesia. Richard Andrews reports from Sydney that the invitation is also being seen as a gesture of goodwill by Jakarta in an effort to improve relations between the two countries.

[Begin recording] [Andrews] The new Indonesian reactor is being built at Serpong in Western Java, and the project is the first step towards the construction of a chain of nuclear power stations to generate electricity. These would lessen the country's

dependence on oil, gas, and coal supplies which could then be conserved and exported. However, there has also been some concern in Australia that Indonesia has ambitions to acquire nuclear weapons and the Serpong reactor could be used to develop them. As a result, Indonesia's minister of state for research and technology, Dr Habibie, issued the invitation to his Australian counterpart, Mr Jones, during his visit.

Mr Jones has relayed the offer back to Canberra, and it is expected to be taken up. Observers say that the Hawke government which has come under attack recently from its left wing for alleged inconsistency in its nuclear arms control policy is certain to welcome the Indonesian initiative. The initiative is also being interpreted as a sign that Indonesia wants to restore some of the good relations with Australia which were strained 10 years ago when Indonesian forces intervened in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. [end recording]

#### NEW ZEALAND

##### WITHDRAWAL FROM ANTISUBMARINE EXERCISE ANNOUNCED

HK160110 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] New Zealand has announced withdrawal from another military exercise. Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn says the Americans do not want an Air Force Orion to take part in antisubmarine exercises near Hawaii. He would not comment on whether other exercises involving the ANZUS partners are also in jeopardy.

#### O'Flynn Comments

BK160724 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] The United States has canceled a second defense exercise with New Zealand following Wellington's ban on visits by nuclear-powered or -armed ships to New Zealand. The New Zealand defense minister, Mr Frank O'Flynn, said he had been advised by the United States that it was not considered appropriate at the moment for New Zealand to send an Orion patrol aircraft to Hawaii to take part in submarine tracking exercises with the American Navy. The plane was to have flown to Hawaii on 28 February.

Mr O'Flynn said no reason had been given for the cancellation, but there was no doubt it was a response to his government's refusal to allow a visit to New Zealand by the American destroyer Buchanan. This was followed by a United States decision 2 weeks ago to withdraw from the "Sea Eagle" naval exercise with New Zealand and Australia planned for early next month. The United States also called off visits to military headquarters in Hawaii by the New Zealand parliament's defense committee. In another development, New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has said Britain does not welcome his country's antinuclear ban on shipping. However, he said his government has been assured that Britain would continue to support the case for access to the European Economic Community market for New Zealand's farm productions.

##### LANGE CONFIRMS ADDITIONAL EXERCISE CANCELLATION

HK191000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0936 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, Feb 19 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange today confirmed the United States has advised New Zealand not to send personnel to two military exercises involving U.S. and Australian forces. Speaking to the press in response to an opposition statement about the U.S. cancellation, Mr. Lange said New Zealand would not participate in the joint U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit 85" exercise currently under way in South Korea.

New Zealand would also be absent from operation "Roll Call," a five-nation naval exercise also involving Britain and Canada scheduled to be held in Australian and Fijian waters beginning next Monday, he said. The U.S. action was in retaliation of Wellington's policy of banning nuclear-capable warships from New Zealand ports. Mr. Lange said "Team Spirit 85" involved only eight New Zealand Army officers in a "low key routine event" with an American officer group. "It would have been a helpful training opportunity," he said, adding "I am sorry it won't now go ahead."

Both "Team Spirit 85" and "Roll Call" are expected to proceed without New Zealand participation. This brings to six the number of exercises and visits with the United States from which New Zealand has been excluded since early this month. Washington's retaliation came after Wellington refused to allow a nuclear-capable U.S. warship to visit New Zealand in early March following the scheduled annual ANZUS pact "Sea Eagle" exercise involving the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The United States later withdrew from the exercise.

#### On ANZUS Survival

HK180934 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, Feb 18 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange today said he expected more signs of U.S. displeasure over New Zealand's ban on port visits by nuclear-capable warships. "I have no doubt that the U.S. will do more things to show its displeasure" in the next few weeks, he told a news conference. Mr. Lange's comments came after Washington this month cancelled anti-submarine tracking exercises with a New Zealand plane off Hawaii, as well as naval exercises off Australia. Washington has also cancelled military briefings for New Zealand legislators in Hawaii, and today pulled out of two ANZUS meetings in Australia. The military exercises were to have been held under the ANZUS defence alliance, linking the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

New Zealand's Labour government, elected last year, has banned port visits by ships that are nuclear-powered or might be carrying nuclear weapons. Such visits used to be made by U.S. ships under ANZUS. Mr. Lange also said individual U.S. importers might stop buying from New Zealand because of the dispute. There would probably be cut-backs in the number of ANZUS military conferences and personnel changes [as received], he said. "The test will come when (cancellations included) substantial exercises involving the integrated deployment of equipment and personnel," he said. The two cancelled exercises were not in that category, he said. Mr. Lange said New Zealand wished to remain an ANZUS member and was "determined" that the alliance would survive.

#### LANGE TO DEFEND POLICY ON U.S., UK VISIT

BK180646 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, is to fly to the United States and Britain next week to defend in person New Zealand's ban on nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed warships. Mr Lange told reporters in Wellington that he wanted to put the record straight about his country's commitment to the ANZUS defense alliance and to its alliance partner -- the United States.

The New Zealand leader said he also wanted to stress his government's concern of the Geneva disarmament talks [word indistinct]. Mr Lange told questioners that he expected President Reagan's administration to cause his government more embarrassment over his nuclear warships ban. But he felt there would be no substantial defense or economic retaliation from the United States.

UNION, CPP DENY ROLE IN MANILA HOTEL FIRE

HK160450 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 16 (AFP) -- A fire was still raging early today in a luxury hotel here more than three days after it broke out, killing at least 27 people, as firefighting operations were halted by a lack of water.

Union members of the government-owned hotel today publicly denied any involvement in the blaze, now estimated by police to have caused 700 million pesos (35 million dollars) in damages. "We vehemently deny alleged reports that subversives have infiltrated the employees' union of the hotel. Such allegation is a worn-out tactic deliberately hurled against unions," the union said in a statement.

Metropolitan Manila police chief Brigadier-General Victor Natividad had said Thursday that police were looking into reports that "subversives" had infiltrated the hotel labor union. The banned Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] Thursday said they had nothing to do with the fire in a statement read to news agencies. The union said that "while the union intended to launch a strike over the management's termination of two union members...no specific date for the strike was set." It said the blaze "was the work of professional arsonists" and that it had rendered 600 people who worked in the hotel unemployed.

MRS MARCOS SAYS PRESIDENT 'FULLY RECOVERED'

HK180344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 18 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos has fully recovered from an allergy caused by "some kind of bug" and is about to appear outside his palace for the first time in three months, his wife Imelda said here today. Mrs Marcos denied at a press forum that she had exercised presidential powers during her husband's illness and described him as a "soldier" who would not step down while there was a fight for the nation's survival. "There's still a one-man rule up in Malacanang (Presidential Palace)," she said, maintaining that the 67-year-old chief executive, who has been in power for 20 years, was physically fit to run for reelection in 1987.

Mrs Marcos, 55, refused to comment on the possibility of snap elections this year with herself as the bet of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party, saying it was "unfair" as it was premised on the fact that her husband would not be around. The president went into seclusion in mid-November and has not been seen outside his palace since then. Official spokesmen said it was due to the "flu," but there were strong rumors of an operation, which Mrs Marcos denied today.

Mrs Marcos warned that speculations about the president's health were "becoming dangerous" to the country. She announced that the president would meet the local and foreign press within a week and would later attend the graduation ceremonies of the Philippine Military Academy in the northern city of Baguio. Mr Marcos has only been seen in films of his official functions in the palace since mid-November, and has met only with local reporters assigned to cover him there.

Mrs Marcos said she was highly visible in the past few months only because her husband was still gaining strength from his illness. She refused to comment on the possibility that Corazon Aquino, widow of the president's slain political archrival Benigno Aquino, would run as the opposition presidential candidate.

"The least said about this the better," said Mrs Marcos. A Corazon Aquino-Imelda Marcos electoral battle is one of the scenarios being hotly discussed in political circles here.

Mrs Marcos, replying to a question, said she was "always in favor" of a president coming from her native region, the central islands known as the Visayas, but stressed that at present she had only one personal candidate "and he is President Marcos of the north." Asked if she would back another candidate besides the president, she quipped "there is no second man in my life."

#### FORMER SENATOR CALLS FOR UNITY TO RESIST U.S.

HK141314 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[By Edgar Cadagat]

[Text] Staunch nationalist and former Sen. Jose W. Diokno last week urged Filipinos to be united in resisting American intervention in Philippine affairs, especially in the face of recent announcements that the United States would send more military advisers here to help in counter-insurgency efforts. Asked about the possibility that the U.S. may take steps to depose an anti-imperialist president if one is duly elected after Marcos, Diokno said, only a united citizenry believing strongly in genuine democracy can thwart such maneuvers.

The former senator made the remarks before Bacolod mediamen after a speaking engagement at the University of Negros Occidental-Recoletos. Queried if the Chile example, where the Americans were able to depose a duly-elected nationalistic president, could happen here, Diokno said everything will depend on the people's choice. In other countries, he said, the U.S. was "forced to buckle down" as the people were united in their national objectives.

Diokno said there is no doubt the U.S. has played a big role in propping up the Marcos dictatorship so its interests here can be protected. Diokno accused the Americans of being behind the "division of the opposition" in the May 14 elections for the Batasang Pambansa. On the sending of U.S. military advisers to the country, Diokno said this is to be expected, as "Marcos has lost the support of the people and he has to rely on armed force in order to remain in power. The only way he can remain in power is with U.S. support. The U.S. is not about to give him up." On the presidential election, Diokno said he believes there is an even chance the opposition may win the presidency as they are leading President Marcos "2-1" at this stage.

#### SALONCA CHARGES U.S. BASES HOLD NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK150523 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] United States military bases in the country hold the biggest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the Pacific, and the possibility of a nuclear annihilation is for real, an opposition leader said yesterday. Former Senator Jovito Salonga, a vocal critic of the Marcos administration, said a simple "computer error or a miscalculation" could trigger off the "nuclear annihilation of 53 million Filipinos without (our) even knowing why."

The nuclear weapons stored in the U.S. bases are also dangerous in case of a nuclear war between the superpowers, Salonga told church and lay leaders whom he addressed on the Liberal Party [LP] platform of government and the RP [Republic of the Philippines] U.S. relationship.

Salonga did not name his sources of information on the presence of nuclear weapons on U.S. bases here, but he was apparently well-informed on the issue. He is the first opposition leader to talk about nuclear weapons in U.S. bases here, though there had been previous talks on the existence of the lethal weapons in Philippine soil.

Salonga said the primary concern of the foreign government is an "indefinite access to military bases here" and not "justice, freedom and democracy for Filipinos." Claiming the U.S. policy of altruism is a myth, Salonga said American policy makers would not mind supporting authoritarian regimes as long as they can retain their bases and enforce their national security policies. Salonga said the U.S. Government has been propping up the Marcos administration with military and economic aid despite the wide-spread violation of human rights and the growing unpopularity of "Marcos authoritarian rule." He said military aid of the U.S. to the "authoritarian rule" of Marcos has doubled after martial rule was imposed and "economic aid trebled."

In June 1983, the assistance under the military agreement between the U.S. and the Philippines was increased from \$500 million to \$900 million, Salonga said. "We better face the truth about the U.S. policy towards the Philippines," Salonga told a startled audience which packed the United City Church in Quezon City. Salonga said opposition politicians are depressed over the U.S. support for the Marcos administration, saying Mr Marcos is not the president but "ruler of the Philippines."

Salonga said right before the declaration of martial rule, former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., told him and the late LP president Gerardo Roxas, that the Americans will not let Marcos impose martial rule. "The first message congratulating Malacanang for imposing martial rule came from the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines," Salonga said.

Aquino was shot dead at the Manila International Airport last August 21, 1983 in the country's most celebrated political murder, after more than three years of exile in the U.S. It was only after Aquino's murder that several Americans have started questioning the U.S. Government's support for the Marcos regime.

#### MARCOS: FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL NOT NEEDED

HK151551 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] President Marcos told American veterans in Malacanang yesterday that the Philippines will win its fight against communism and insurgency without the help of foreign military personnel. Marcos reassured the American veterans of the capability of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to deal with the local Communist Party. He also said the countryside development program implemented by the government with the use of Economic Support Fund (ESF) is improving life in the rural areas so that "even the subversives are impressed."

On the need for U.S. military personnel to aid the country against insurgency, Marcos said that "we have fought with the United States, and we have received grants but never any foreign military personnel. We have always handled and managed by ourselves. We have maintained this as a pillar of military and foreign policy of our country." These are the developments in the country, the president told the American veterans, adding jokingly, "you tell them back in the United States that neither bullets nor ballots will eliminate Marcos from the scene."

Marcos reiterated that the United States military bases in the Philippines are still the strongest deterrents against threats to global peace and security. He said that with the new mandate of the American people for the strong leadership of President Reagan, he was optimistic that "we should be able to avoid war."

However, the president said, the balance of power between the superpowers will be tilted should the United States withdraw from its Philippine bases. In that event, Marcos feels concerned over the possibility that the ASEAN region, the Middle East and Europe will be open to attack. He said the U.S. bases can help "neutralize any effort towards the Balkanization of Asia. With the U.S. well settled in the area, they cannot do that." The president said the U.S. "can effectively prevent the third world war which will be nuclear, and which would start the incineration of the human race."

#### MARCOS INITIATES NATIONWIDE CIVIC ACTION DRIVE

HK170039 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] President Marcos today set in high gear the implementation of a new nationwide civic action program. The program aims to speed up the socioeconomic development of the countryside as a key component in the counterinsurgency campaign. Bert Asuge reports:

[Begin recording] In the process, the president has ordered the Armed Forces of the Philippines to closely coordinate with the Ministry of Public Works and Highways and local government agencies in the implementation of infrastructural projects as a positive means to ensure expeditious delivery of basic services to the people. The president stressed that the civic action program should be intensified particularly in areas where social, economic, and security conditions are threatened by subversive influences. The president's instruction was contained in Executive Order No 1004, which amends Executive Order No 972 by providing for the involvement of the Armed Forces in the implementation of development projects at the community level, such as barangay roads, school buildings, communal irrigation, and rural water supplies, which are funded under the national infrastructure program.

Under the 1985 program of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways alone, the sum of 100 million pesos is provided for the construction and improvement of over 2,300 kilometers of barangay roads, 340 million pesos for the construction of over 5,400 classrooms and the rehabilitation of over 2,300 classrooms, 75 million pesos for the construction and rehabilitation of over 26,500 hectares of (?commercial units), and 186 million pesos for the construction and rehabilitation of over 3,700 rural wells. The total amount is 701 million pesos. [end recording]

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